

The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXVIII.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1895.

NO. 19

COURT DOINGS

PROCEEDINGS SINCE LAST WEDNESDAY NOON.

Several Cases of Varied Interest Before the Jury.—Adjournment of Court.

Court called on Wednesday afternoon with all the judges on the bench. The sheriff offered for acknowledgment his several deeds for sundry real estate sold. The case of McCalmont & Co. vs. Eve Sharrer continued from Wednesday forenoon and verdict in favor of the defendant on Thursday afternoon.

John F. Potter and B. J. Potter vs. Samuel Page. The plaintiff made a motion to amend the record by striking out the name of John F. Potter so that the case would stand R. J. Potter, vs. Samuel Page, which was allowed by the court, whereupon the defendant plead surprise and the case was continued.

J. A. Lukens vs. Owen Jones. This suit was brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant balance on contract for building a house in the borough of Chester Hill, in Clearfield county for the defendant, Mr. Jones; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$153.72.

Ella L. Fisher, by her agent Ephraim Fisher vs. Central R. R. Co., of Penna. This suit is brought by Mrs. Fisher to recover damages to crops and inconveniences occasioned to her by reason of the company going through the Armour farm north of Bellefonte with their road in the summer of 1893. Mrs. Fisher was in possession of this farm by virtue of a lease she had from the Armour heirs; verdict Friday afternoon in favor of the plaintiff for \$221.

J. P. Weber vs. Simon Harper executor of etc., vs. David Sparr, dec'd. This suit was brought to recover for work done and performed for David Sparr during his lifetime for which the plaintiff was to be remunerated at the death of Mr. Sparr. After hearing part of the plaintiff's evidence the case was withdrawn from the jury on Saturday morning and settled by the parties themselves.

Court adjourned Saturday noon and all jurors were discharged.

Other cases down for trial during the second week of court were disposed of as follows:

Rolly M. Test vs. Joseph T. Bean; continued.

Catharine Reagan vs. Beech Creek R. R. Co. and New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.; continued.

Hugh Ward Jr. vs. J. T. Lucas; continued.

Patrick Ward vs. J. T. Lucas; continued.

Samuel H. Bennison administrator of etc., of Caroline Montgomery, dec'd vs. Willis Weaver, administrator of etc., of Wm. Montgomery, dec'd; continued.

Beech Valley Coal and Iron Co. vs. Wm. Resides et al; continued.

Lucretia Peters vs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; settled.

George N. Hill vs. Cato Mining Co.; continued.

Henry Croskey vs. Cato Mining Co.; continued.

Martha E. Oswald vs. the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.; continued.

Wm. L. McDowell vs. G. S. Flagel; continued.

E. E. Brown & Co. vs. H. E. Jenkins, W. R. Jenkins and A. Lukensbach; settled.

Theodore Fetter vs. Wm. Shawley; continued.

Jacob W. Bair, Sarah E. Weaver, John H. Bair, and Catharine A. Mess heirs and legal representatives of Samuel P. Bair, late of Potter township, dec'd, vs. Wm. From, James Runkle, who survive George Livingstone, deceased; case withdrawn and Ira C. Mitchell appointed an auditor to hear the case.

Calvin S. Bottorf vs. James H. Runkle; continued.

Rebecca Sparr, formerly Rebecca Meyer, vs. Jacob Meyer, Henry Meyer, Geo. Durst and Catharine Durst, nee Meyer, his wife, and Mrs. Polly Keller, nee Meyer, with notice to John H. Keller, Geo. Durst, Sr., Cyrus Durst and all terra tenants; voluntary non-suit entered.

Out Again.

Mr. Michael Derstine, we are glad to note, is again seen on our streets. Mr. Derstine has been confined to the house for the past four months on account of ill health.

End of School.

All of our schools will close about the 17th. The eight months' term begun last September will then be completed, and the scholars will be glad for a four months' vacation before the opening of another term.

Subscribe for the REPORTER.

FOR THE DEDICATION.

Reduced Rates to Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On the occasion of the dedication of the Odd Fellow's Temple at Philadelphia, May 21, 1895, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, on May 20 and 21, excursion tickets to Philadelphia and return from all points on its system east of Pittsburgh and Erie, north of Quantico and south of Canandaigua, inclusive, at a single fare for the round trip, with the minimum rate of fifty cents. Tickets will be good for return passage until May 23 inclusive.

This rate is open to the public, and offers an excellent opportunity for a visit to Philadelphia at a very small cost.

Fast and frequent express trains run from Philadelphia to all principal New Jersey sea-shore resorts.

Home Hits in a Hurry.

Mrs. Dr. Emerick, from all appearances, will have the best porch in town to display flowers.

No little town in the state can beat Centre Hall for more and prettier flowers or prettier women that cultivate them.

A colored missionary preached in the M. E. church Sunday evening and in the M. E. church Monday eve.

Our Reformed brethren have near \$2800 subscribed of the \$3000 required to begin with on their contemplated new church.

Now the whole landscape presents a scene of loveliness. The blossoms are out in all colors and add beauty to the green foliage of the trees.

Mrs. Odenkirk's large lawn is spangled with a million golden dandelion flowers and is prettier than the carpet of any prince.

Talking about dandelions we may as well add that the sod patches are decorated as never before with their beautiful yellow blossoms. The ladies gather these flowers and make quite a delicate wine of them, which, besides, they claim, is a healthy drink; but it has another merit, women can sip this dandelion wine without getting on a bender or starting a row.

P. R. R. Buys More Rails.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just supplemented its contracts for 27,000 tons of steel rails, placed some months ago, by placing additional contracts for 20,000 tons more, making a total of 47,000 tons for the year. The contracts are divided among three companies, as follows: Pennsylvania Steel Company, Cambria Iron Company, and Carnegie Steel Company. This additional outlay on the part of the company for betterments indicates more forcibly than anything else the improvement in business that is being felt all over the country.

Clearfield Lumber Decrease.

There is no better evidence of the enormous decrease in the lumbering industry of Clearfield county than the fact that but four rafts came out of the Clearfield creek this year and about 800,000 feet of logs. Twelve years ago 75 rafts were common and about 40,000,000 feet of logs. The great lumber section is gone, and the men who worked in the lumber woods most of the year have now turned their attention to coal and fire clay mining.

Met With an Accident.

A dispatch from Williamsport says: Peter Young, a Pine Creek lumberman, met with a fatal accident. He was on the mountain cutting a tree when a wild log rushed down upon him which threw him into the air twenty feet. His companions constructed a stretcher and carried him two miles to a doctor, but he died from his injuries in a short time.

Bicycles Must Pay Toll.

Justice Dean, of the Supreme Court, has handed down a decision that bicyclists are liable to pay toll while going through a turnpike toll gate. This is evidently a wrong decision as the characters of pikes were granted before bicycles were in use, but then the Supreme Court must let the people know that such a body is in existence.

Lutheran Conference.

The Lutheran conference met at Aaronsburg, Wednesday morning and will adjourn this evening. Rev. Renick and Samuel Spangler, the delegate of this charge, are in attendance.

Shingles and Lumber for Sale.

All kinds of shingles, all kinds of lumber and plastering lath always on hand, at the mill of E. M. Huyett, near Potters Mills, and at lowest market prices. 9ma3t

The merchant tailoring establishment connected with Lewins clothing house at Bellefonte, has the reputation for turning out the best and most stylish clothing worn in the county.

Subscribe for the REPORTER.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO GO WEST.

Reduced Rates to Denver, Col., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of persons who desire to visit Colorado on the occasion of the meeting of the National Educational Association, at Denver, Col., July 5 to 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets on July 3, 4, and 5, to Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, and Pueblo, at the extremely low rate of \$50.75 from New York, \$59.25 from Philadelphia, \$47.50 from Baltimore and Washington, \$47.25 from Harrisburg; proportionate rates from other points.

These tickets will be good for return passage from Colorado points on July 12, 13, 14, and 15, with an extension until September 1, if desired.

A special train of Pullman Buffet Sleeping cars will be run, leaving New York at 10.10 a. m. July 4, stopping at prominent intermediate points, and arriving at Denver on the afternoon of July 6.

This affords a grand opportunity for a trip to the world-renowned Rocky Mountain resorts in Colorado at a comparatively small cost.

A Singular Case.

A recent number of the Harrisburg Telegraph says: "There is living today in an interior town of Pennsylvania a gentleman whose brother fought and was killed in the battle of Gettysburg, October 4 1863—131 years ago. This gentleman was born in 1812 and is therefore 83 years old. His birth occurred thirty-five years after the battle, and the brother who lost his life, aged 18, was the oldest son of his father, who had twenty-four children, and the gentleman referred to was the youngest. We are safe in affirming there is not a similar case in Pennsylvania or anywhere else. The gentleman referred to in the foregoing is Moses Chamberlain, Esq., of Milton, Pa. (See Linn's "Annals of the Buffalo Valley." p. 440.)

How to Mail Letters.

"Don't mail your letters or valuable package without having your own address printed upon the upper left hand corner." This is the advice Frank H. Jones, the first ass't postmaster general, gives to all persons who have business with the postoffice department. By having your address printed on your envelopes you will insure the return to you of every letter that is not delivered and you will prevent them being sent to and opened at the dead letter office.

Selling on the Installment Plan.

In a recent decision the Supreme Court of this state has reaffirmed the legality of selling goods on the installment plan. Articles leased under bailment for use remain the property of the lessor until the final payment is made in accordance with the terms of the lease, and cannot be seized by creditors of the lessee for his debts. This applies to sewing machines, organs, pianos, stoves, bicycles, wagons, horses and most anything else that can change hands without changing the character of the article in any way.

In from Montana.

Miss Annie Harpster arrived on Wednesday from Missoula, Montana, and is now the guest of her sister, Mrs. Jerry Miller. She left Montana last Thursday, and was almost a week on her trip by rail east. Our Centre Hall contingent in Missoula, she reports as being in excellent health and liking the country very much. She expects to remain east for the present.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were granted during the past week: Edmund B. Rankin and Anna J. Stott, of Bellefonte.

Geo. H. Weight, of Benner twp., and Cora Brumgart, of Salona, Clinton Co.

Herbert S. Ailman, and Nannie M. Houser, of Houserville.

James A. Hatch and Mary L. Burchfield, of Philipsburg.

Out Practicing.

Our boys are out nightly practicing base ball on the grounds in Grange Park. We have not heard of any club to be organized this season, the wall-pings the boys got last year from teams in other parts of the country frightened them. Several years ago Centre Hall had the best team in valley, but she had her wings clipped of late.

School Entertainment.

Next Friday evening, the 17th, an entertainment will be given in the auditorium in Grange Park, by the scholars of Prof. Wolf's school. The pupils have been holding rehearsals for several weeks and the exercises promise to be of more than ordinary merit.

—Wanted—Potatoes, Smoke meats, and all kinds of country produce; will pay highest market prices.—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

CAPITOL NEWS

THE ADMINISTRATION ALIVE TO AMERICAN INTERESTS.

The President Needs no Vindication on the Stand He took on the Monroe Doctrine.—The Nicaragua Affair.

If President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham needed vindication for the position they took in the dispute between Great Britain and Nicaragua, the outcome of that affair would furnish a full supply, showing as it does that the administration was thoroughly alive to American interests. To say that the Monroe doctrine was at any time involved in the affair is simply to display ignorance of the Monroe doctrine. But the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, was the foundation upon which the administration stood when it consented to the temporary occupation of Corinto by the British. That treaty says: "Neither the United States or Great Britain will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the ship canal, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy or fortify or colonize or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast or any part of Central America." In the face of that explicit language how silly appears all the wild talk about the intention of Great Britain to gobble up as much of Nicaragua as would give her control of the canal. It just shows however, how lamentably ignorant many of those who write about public affairs are. But viciousness has been responsible for more of the misrepresentations in this case than ignorance has.

Civil Service Commissioner Lyman, whose rumored forced resignation has been a sort of bi-monthly or quarterly publication, appearing with sufficient regularity to entitle it to claim second class postal rates, ever since that Congressional committee investigated the charges made against him, several years ago, by the Washington Post, of favoritism toward a relative in office, is really going this time. His resignation, which it is needless to say was not voluntarily tendered, is now in the hands of the President, and it is expected that his successor will be named at the same time that the vacancy caused by the resignation of Theodore Roosevelt is filled. Both Lyman and Roosevelt are Republicans but it is the President's intention to appoint a Democrat in place of one of them, which will make the commission consist of two Democrats and one Republican instead of two Republicans and one Democrat, as it has been during this entire administration.

Senator Gorman doesn't often allow his opinions to be quoted in a newspaper, but he has this to say of the personal attack lately made upon him by the Hon. Isador Rayner, an aspirant for the Maryland Democratic gubernatorial nomination. "I regret to be compelled to say that I regard Mr. Rayner's speech as that of an over-anxious candidate, who has forgotten his protestations of friendship and what he has always claimed to be his undying gratitude for my friendship for him during the past twenty years. Why he has made the personal assault upon me, I am at a loss to comprehend, unless it be that his earnest pleading with me to support him for the nomination failed to receive a favorable response. He ought, however, to have been satisfied with my assurance to him, that I believed the best interests of the party required that the nomination should seek the man, and not the man the nomination."

Secretary Gresham is not sick enough to justify the sensational reports sent out from Washington, although he is confined to his room and is likely to be for four or five days more. It is the same old trouble—stomach and liver—that laid him up a few weeks ago, and the cause is also the same—overwork and failure to take proper care of himself. He is in no danger and only requires rest to bring him around again.

Attorney General Olney has decided that the construction put upon the law governing the purchase of seeds by Secretary Morton was correct; consequently instead of spending the \$100,000 appropriated, Secretary Morton will only buy such seeds as are "rare and uncommon" unless Congress makes a new law compelling the expenditure of all the money.

Ex-Senator Blair, of N. H., evidently isn't a Reed man. He says: "New England is apparently for Reed, but the feeling isn't of the kind that would make men die in the last ditch fighting for Reed. Some of his brethren may be for him, thinking that a New England man, not Reed, however, might get second place on the ticket. And yet it might happen that Reed himself would finally be satisfied with second honors. Then it must be remembered that in his own state Hale

and Frye and the other old-time Blaine men are not brimming over with joy at Tom Reed's present political prominence. They are for him, but largely because they have to be, and the draught is just about as pleasant as a dose of medicine is to a small boy."

The arguments before the Supreme Court for a rehearing in the income tax cases were opened today.

Origin of "Viz."

The contraction "viz." is a curious instance of the university of arbitrary signs. There are few writers who do not appreciate the fact that the little contraction may be used in "good form" writing of all kinds, but there are probably even fewer persons who have any idea of its origin. It is a corruption of the word videlicet, the terminal letter of which was made in the shape of a "z," but was never intended to represent that letter, being simply used as a mark or sign of abbreviation. It is now always written and expressed as "z," and will doubtless continue to be so used as long as written language exists. It is, however, as we have said, one of the many arbitrary modes of expression used by the masses, who never give a thought as to their origin.

Late News Condensed.

There has been quite a crop of murders and suicides of late—in many cases a woman has been at the bottom.

The bill for a new county to be called Quay, is now certain to pass; it had got a black eye a few weeks ago.

The war between China and Japan is at an end.

Ecuador has a revolution on hand.

Townsend, superintendent of the Philadelphia mint, has resigned, and Herman Kretz, of Reading, has been appointed in his place.

Japan will receive an additional \$50,000,000 for abandoning the Liao Tung peninsula.

A family at Decatur, Ill., named their triplets, after Mrs. Cleveland and two daughters, Ruth, Esther and Frances. This brought a check for \$500 from the President.

Strange Phenomena.

Persons who happened to be on the street Friday night about midnight and after, saw a curious spectacle. A flight of enormous black beetles passed over the town and attracted by the electric arc street lights hovered about them in countless myriads. Thousands of these "big bugs" came in contact with the line wires and fell on the pavements and on the street under the lights. Some recovered from the shock and flew away, but plenty of them were killed outright and were lying where they fell next morning. Some of the insects were three inches in length. The flight lasted perhaps two hours.—Philipsburg Ledger.

Outside News Items.

Jonathan Bowersox died at Loganton Friday two weeks ago, of heart disease, aged 70.

Tobacco seeds are so minute that it is said a thimbleful of them will furnish enough plants for an acre of ground.

Judge McClure gave John Aultz, of Strode's Mills, nine months in jail for stealing chickens. Centre county chicken thieves take warning lest you get such a Love-ly time too.

Wellknown Minister Gets Damages.

The subject of the item below is well known to many "Reporter" readers: About three years ago Rev. Peter Willard, Lutheran minister, and his little grandson, Allen Bruce Willard, were run down by a fast line west on the Penn'a railroad. On Thursday last a jury awarded the parents of the child \$1,470 and the children of Rev. Willard \$1,140.

For whooping cough Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is excellent. By using it freely the disease is deprived of all dangerous consequences. There is no danger in giving the remedy to babies, as it contains nothing injurious. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Special Term of School.

Summer session of Centre Hall High School will open Monday, May 27. Scholars of intermediate and grammar grades received. An opportunity will be given to pursue advanced and special courses.

E. J. WOLF, A. M., Principal.

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—Our spring stock of clothing is now in and a more complete assortment cannot be found in any store. Clothing never was so cheap and you get surprisingly big returns for your money.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

Figured China Silks, 20c. a yard. Striped Wash Silks, 30c. a yard. Lyon & Co.

ABE LACEY DEAD.

Died in the Harrisburg Asylum last February.

Abe Lacey, the original American tramp, who was known to the REPORTER's readers back forty years and more, is dead. He used to tramp Penns Valley, frightening women into getting him a good meal, sleeping in and defiling school houses, and often treated to a cart whipping by pestered farmers. He was fat as an eel. The Thompsonstown Globe says of Abe.

It may be interesting to some of our readers to learn that Abram Lacey died in the Harrisburg Asylum last February and that his body was shipped to a Philadelphia Medical College where it would naturally find its way to the dissecting room. "Old Abe," as he was called, was known all over Central Pennsylvania. He was a character the like of which we do not think survives. For more than a quarter of a century he was a familiar figure on our highways, traveling from house to house. He was filthy and disagreeable, so much so that toward the last no one wanted to take him in. He landed in Monroe township this county, and became a charge on that district. The Overseers of the Poor sent him to the asylum about three years ago, not because he was insane, but no one wanted to take care of him. It has always been currently reported that this old vagrant came from a wealthy family, but we don't think it was ever verified.

County Clippings Condensed.

Benj. Gentzel, of near Zion, has fitted up a two acre strip of woodland, says the Centre Democrat, for a deer park, and has several fawns to start with.

Philipsburg will have a brass band tournament June 18 and 19, at which \$300 in prizes are offered; all bands invited to compete.

Jesse Wert, Jr., of Aaronsburg, had a leg broken in two places below the knee, while lumbering near that place.

George Rupp, of Aaronsburg, is still helplessly ill.

A little daughter of Luther M. Stover, of Haines twp., was seriously burned while kindling a fire a short time ago.

Union County Deaths.

Hon. John W. Simonton, died in Millinburg, April 28, aged 82 years and 5 months.

In Lewisburg April 27, Miss Mary E. Nesbit, aged about 74 years.

In East Buffalo, April 17, Elias Smith, aged 47 years.

At Montandon 15 April, Mrs. David S. Witman, aged 67 years.

In Lewisburg, 25 April, Frances Y., wife of Josiah Kelly, aged 61 years.

In Hartley twp., April 20, Susanah wife of Adam Boop, aged 74 years.

In Limestone tp., Ap. 21, Mrs. Isaac Zimmerman, aged 60 years.

In New Berlin, Ap. 18, Elizabeth Hummel, aged 90 years and 3 m.

Persons who sympathize with the afflicted will rejoice with D. E. Carr of 1235 Harrison street, Kansas City. He is an old sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, but has not heretofore been troubled in this climate. Last winter he went into Wisconsin, and in consequence has had another attack. "It came upon me again very acute and severe," he said. "My joints swelled and became inflamed; sore to touch or almost to look at. Upon the urgent request of my mother-in-law I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm to reduce the swelling and ease the pain, and to my agreeable surprise, it did both. I have used three fifty-cent bottles and believe it to be the finest thing for rheumatism, pains and swellings extant. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Bellefonte Centennial.

We extend a cordial invitation to the good people of Centre Hall and Penns Valley to call upon us at any time, especially during our Centennial, on June 5th, 6th and 7th.

Our lines of Clothing, Hats and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Shirt Waists and Chemisettes are very large and complete.

Straw Hats in great abundance.

MONTGOMERY & Co.

Merchant Tailors, Bellefonte.

Lutheran Convention.

The first district convention of young Lutherans, of Union, Centre and Clinton counties will be held in St. John's English Lutheran church at Lock Haven, May 14 and 15. The convention will open on Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and close with the session of Wednesday evening.

—Extraordinary reductions in Winter clothing and overcoats by Lyons, Bellefonte, and this means a reduction from the wonderfully low prices they have had during the past season. The reductions last only a short time.

ICE CREAM.

POINTS OF INTEREST ABOUT A SUMMER LUXURY.

Turning Out 2,000 Gallons of the Frozen Commodity Daily in a Big Factory—How It Is Done.

One of the largest ice cream factories in the city, says the Chicago Record, is located on a busy downtown street and throngs of shoppers pass it day after day without an intimation of its presence. The work is all carried on in a damp basement, where the atmosphere is always as raw and chilly as that of a March morning. At one end of the room there is a long row of tanks half full of ice water, and in them, half submerged, stand rows of cream cans but recently brought from a creamery in Wisconsin. For ice cream is really made of cream—at least by the larger and better manufacturers. Indeed, the cream tests 18 per cent. of butter fat, while the city ordinances require only 15 per cent. A taste of it from a glass brought memories of a farm house pantry, so rich and yellow it was. In a little room not far from the cream tanks the flavoring compounds are kept. Vanilla, which is more largely used than any other, is made there by distilling the beans. Fully 90 per cent. of all the ice cream sent out is flavored with vanilla, including practically all the supplies to the soda fountains. Lemon flavoring, on the other hand, has almost wholly gone out of fashion and the small quantities used are flavored with the juice of the raw fruits instead of the manufactured extracts. The manufacturer refuses to employ any of the "made" essences, such as pineapple and strawberry, none of which contains a particle of the real fruit. In place of these he uses the crushed and preserved fruits themselves, which come from New York State in glass cans. The flavors include cherry, peach, apricot, pineapple, raspberry and strawberry. Chocolate is one of the favorite flavors and is most extensively used of any next to vanilla.

In another corner of the room under the sidewalk there is a great storage room full of blocks of ice. As packing is needed these are shoved out one by one and run up on an endless chain, which carries them to the top of a machine, where they are dropped upon a cylinder 8 feet long by 2 feet in diameter and thickly set with sharp prongs. In a jiffy the ice is torn into pieces and carried along by another endless belt and dumped in a pile at the center of the stone floor. The salt used is coarse and brown, and comes from New York.

Everything is now ready for beginning the real operation of making the ice cream. The machines used are simple in their construction. There is an iron base on which the ice cream freezer is placed. Above this an arm reaches out and fastens to the dasher crank of the freezer, this being turned by means of a set of cog wheels, one of which is attached to a power shaft. A high rotary speed can thus be given the ice cream can inside of the freezer.

The workmen are big, brawny men who wear rubber boots all the time to get out of the ice water with which the floor is covered. The cream is put into the cans in proper proportions, then the flavor and then the sugar, always according to an exact formula, so that the product will never vary. Then the packing of ice and salt goes in and the machine is started. It takes just 28 minutes to freeze a ten-gallon charge. When the can comes out it is repacked in a wooden pail or tub ready to be sent out. The factory has a capacity of 2,000 gallons a day. The ice cream sells wholesale at 90 cents a gallon.

Fruit ices are made of water, crushed or preserved fruits, whites of eggs and sugar, frozen like ice cream. The cost is the same as for ice cream, owing to the fact that the fruits used are expensive. Frozen pudding is made by placing a large quantity of candied fruits in the cream before freezing. Vari-colored loaves of ice-cream are formed by packing in cases with layers of the cream, colored with chocolate and strawberries. Then the cases are placed in ice until the layers are thoroughly frozen together, after which the cake readily comes out and can be wrapped in oiled paper and packed in a pasteboard box, ready for the banquet.

Of late years ice cream has been extensively molded in unique and artistic designs. Some entertainers have an individual model for each guest. The mold is made of pewter in two parts, hinged together. By filling it with ice cream and pressing it together the necessary shape is obtained. Some of the flower castings can be made very beautiful by varying the colors inside. A recent design is a mold in the shape of a human foot, supposed to resemble Trilby's foot. In vanilla cream it has a startling realistic appearance. For a card party a deck of cards is cast, and molds are made to represent various prominent men.

The history of ice cream is rather obscure. Prior to 1801 the best substitute for ice of the present day was a custard made in earthen dishes and set on blocks of ice to cool. It congealed but little, as the trick of ice and salt and motion was not then known. In 1801 a negro named Jackson reached Philadelphia from the West Indies. He was a confectioner, and seeing the frozen puddings then in vogue set about to improve them. He not only froze the custards hard by a secret process, but was able to mold them in various forms. This first ice cream became very popular with the epicures of the

day and Jackson laid up quite a fortune. Until recently his descendants were still making ice cream in Philadelphia.

GOTHAM'S OLDEST HOUSE.

Where the First Blood of the Revolution Was Shed.

Several decades previous to the Revolution, when the Sons of Liberty were struggling to bring the citizens of New York to a sense of the indignity that was being heaped upon them by the British Government, the city sold lots on what is now William street to enterprising citizens, who agreed to erect houses of two or three stories on them. Of the houses built at this time, or at any time previous, during the early days of New Amsterdam, the oldest now standing is a quaint three-story brick structure at 122 William street.

The house, which has changed in appearance but little since it was first built, is owned by Thomas B. Gilford, of Toms River, N. J., by whose ancestor, Samuel Guilford, it was purchased from its builders in 1773. Prior to that year nothing of the owner of the place is known, for the records of transfer have long since crumbled to dust, and nothing now remains of the original builders but the queer-looking little house, the bricks of which have outlived the sons and great-grandsons of the men whose hands laid them.

In Revolutionary times the site of 122 William street was the summit of what was then known as Golden Hill. It was on this piece of historic ground that the first blood of the Colonists was shed, for the battle of Golden Hill, in which an old Quaker was badly wounded by the British soldiers, occurred about two months previous to the famous massacre of the citizens on the Boston Common. The battle took place directly behind 122 William street, and the house at that time was an old one, and had been used as a tavern. Later on it became the rendezvous of Washington, Lafayette, Baron Steuben, Gen. Putnam, and later still of the notorious Capt. Kidd, Marshall Cunningham and Benedict Arnold. For more than 100 years the unpretentious little building was buried in oblivion, between the walls of big commercial houses that were built around it, and had nothing to distinguish it from its modern neighbors but its antique appearance. The house is built of brick imported from Holland, laid in a cement that is as imperishable as the bricks themselves. The roof is slanting with two attic windows running out to its edge, and the building taken as a whole, is a perfect type of what a New York house of the Revolutionary period looked like.

As in most houses that were erected during the early days of New York, 122 William street has in the basement two of the famous Dutch ovens which were the house anchors and pride of the Knickerbockers. The kitchen, in the basement, is built after the English models, with an immense mantel elaborately inlaid with tiles of porcelain, about six inches square, each tile containing some historic, religious or secular event. The illustrations on these tiles are almost obliterated now, but a few of them still remain. The most striking feature of the building is its tall chimney tower, built also of Holland brick. This small pile has withstood the storms and shocks of almost two centuries, and, with the exception of two or three small patches, made recently, is as firm and fit for use today as it was when the Sons of Liberty were battling for the independence of our Republic.

A Dangerous Practice.

The London Lancet sounds a note of warning that should be echoed through every civilized land on the face of Christendom. It relates an instance of a consumptive who had a stand on the street for selling little toys with whistles in imitation of birds. These toys were sold for penny. After playing until the attention of some youngster was attracted, the toy he had been using was bought by the child, who put into his own mouth the wet end of the whistle covered with the saliva of the vendor. This is but a sample of the ways in which diseases are spread. Who can say but that all these toys are brought by the seller from homes where diseases of all kinds run riot? The petted darling of some household where health and hygiene are observed may take into his mouth one of these pipes that some scarlet-fever or diphtheritic child has played with the night before.

Not long since, on a metropolitan thoroughfare, a man selling these bird whistles allowed half a dozen children to take a little toot at them. No one seemed to realize that any one of these little ones might be coming down with some contagious disease, or that the blast of a tiny trumpet might be the call of the minister of death.

It is quite time that some pre-emptory measures were taken to restrict peddling by persons who are simply hotbeds of contagious germs, and whose very touch is contaminating. It is said that life is a choice of evils, but at least parents can refuse to select for their little ones toys that in the nature of things are laden with the very evils that they so steadily seek to avoid.

A Veteran Horse.

The Virginia Military Institute at Lexington owns a draught horse which has been at that institution since before the war, and up to a few days ago he did service at his place in the wagon.

STORY OF THE WAR.

JAPAN'S BRILLIANT TACTICS IN SUBDUING CHINA.

A Succession of Victories—An Offensive and Defensive Alliance by Which Japan Will General China's Vast Armies Should Either Be Besieged.

The full terms of the treaty of peace between China and Japan are finally avowed, and more than justify the wildest estimate that has yet been made of the ambition of the conquering power. The independence of Korea was assured, but such independence as Korea would enjoy under this treaty is a mere sham. The annexation of Formosa, of the conquered strongholds and of the territory east of the Liao River is the dismemberment of China. The indemnity is \$142,000,000.

The sixth article provides for "an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan." This means Japanese generals in command of Chinese armies, Japanese admirals restoring China's navy, Japanese control of Chinese finances, legislation, commerce and foreign relations. In a word it gives to forty millions of Japanese the power of handling the resources of the four hundred millions of China.

What use Japan would make of this power is sufficiently indicated in the words of Count Okuma, an ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who frankly says:

"The European powers are already showing symptoms of decay, and the next generation will see their constitutions shattered and their empires in ruins. * * * Who is fit to be their proper successors if not ourselves?"

Japan is undoubtedly dreaming of world conquest. The absorption of China is really the chief article of the treaty.



MARSHAL YAMAGATA, ADMIRAL ITO, MARSHAL OYAMA.

Japan, an empire with forty million population, conquered China, an empire with four hundred million population, within a little less than eight months.

The war virtually began on the 24th of last June, when 20,000 Japanese troops were landed in Korea. It practically ended February 14 of this year when Admiral Ting, the Chinese commander, surrendered Weihaiwei and then committed suicide.

The United States tried to prevent war by offering (July 18) to be a sort of mutual friend in settling the quarrel. China seemed willing to consent to mediation, but Japan as much as told the Americans to mind their own business. Nevertheless, on every favorable occasion during the struggle the United States sought to play the part of peacemaker, and eventually peace was brought about through the instrumentality of Minister Dun in Tokio and Minister Denby in Peking.

The first overt act of war was the sinking of the British steamship Kowshing off Asan, Korea, in July by the Japanese cruiser Naniwa. The Kowshing was transporting troops to reinforce the Chinese on the peninsula.

Two days before the Japanese had in effect seized the king's palace at Seoul under pretense of protecting the helpless Korean monarch.



LI HUNG CHANG.

July 29 Japan called out her reserves and on Aug. 1 she notified representatives of other countries that war was on and politely informed the rest of the world that things were just what they seemed.

There were numerous engagements of minor consequence while the Japanese were driving the Chinese northward out of Korea, but the first great battle was at Pingyang, Sept. 15 and 16, when Field Marshal (now Minister of War) Yamagata's army captured that stronghold.

Sept. 17, the sea fight off the mouth of the Yalu River substantially destroyed the Chinese Navy. Field Marshal Oyama sailed from Hireskima Sept. 23 with the second Japanese army, but was lost to sight until exactly one month

later he landed with his forces at Talien on the Shinking Peninsula of China. Marshal Yamagata meanwhile had been leading his victorious army through Northern Korea.

Port Arthur, looked upon as one of the best fortified places in the world, fell Nov. 21. The two Japanese armies then marched leisurely on to Peking. There was occasional fighting, but evidently the Japanese did not press the campaign, moving along leisurely and when ready capturing Newchwang on the Leatong River.

The battle of Weihaiwei was the next and the final important engagement of the war.

Japan has made a hostile demonstration about Formosa, but probably in order to lay a foundation for a claim to it in the peace negotiations rather than to seize the island.

About the middle of March the talk of peace negotiations, which had been heard for some weeks, crystallized in the definite agreement of China to accept the conditions which Japan proposed.

The correspondence was carried on through the United States ministers in order to avoid a repetition of the incident of February, when Japan kicked out two emissaries masquerading as peace ambassadors, but without credentials.

After some further delay Li Hung Chang was duly commissioned to represent the Emperor of China and sailed for Shimomoseki, Japan, where he was received by Japan's peace commissioners, Count Oto and Viscount Mutsu.

The peace conference was only fairly under way when a fanatic shot Li Hung Chang, inflicting a slight wound in the face. The Mikado promptly proclaimed an armistice, intended to last until the Chinese Envoy should recover.

Before the armistice expired the peace conference had agreed upon a treaty.

The provisions of the treaty of most consequence to outside countries are these:

China agrees to no longer impose upon foreigners the odious tax known as *likin*, levied upon goods and sales.

A uniform standard tael is to be adopted by China for her currency. Much confusion is caused in money calculations, because there are the Aikwan or custom tael (usually meant when government computations are made), worth about 72 cents, and the Shanghai tael, worth about 69 cents.

All foreigners are to be permitted to introduce into China factories and machinery, and to lease warehouses in the interior.

Japan takes Formosa, the Pescadore Islands and Manchuria from Yingkow, on the Leao river to Anping, on the Yalu including the Leatong peninsula.

No other part of China is to be occupied by Japan even as a temporary guarantee that China shall abide by the provisions of the peace treaty, except possibly Weihaiwei.

The important commercial concessions made by China are to be shared by all nations.

Other countries have striven for many years to induce China to abolish the *likin* impost, but in vain. The term is composed of the Chinese word *li*, "the thousandth part of a tael," and *kin*, meaning money. The tax is imposed in addition to customs duties upon goods transported from one point in China to another, and the rates varies at the different barriers or boundaries throughout the country.

Foreign owned goods might be exempted from this and other local exactions by means of transit passes issued by the customs authorities on payment of two and one-half per cent. of the value of the goods.

Originally the *likin* was a tax of one cash (a copper coin varying in value from one-tenth to one-fourteenth of an American cent.) per tael on the value of all sales, and was imposed by the people of China upon themselves to make up the deficiency in the land tax during the Taiping rebellion.

The money thus raised was to be set apart for military measures only, and intended to be merely a temporary measure. But it is still levied and has been recognized in treaties by foreign nations trading with China.

Some Queer Nests.

A great comfort of the modern dwelling house was long anticipated by the birds, namely, lighting by means of electricity. This bird, called *melicouris* Baya, is a tiny creature of India, and constructs a well designed nest, which is suspended from palm trees and roofs of houses. The nest resembles a bottle in shape and is woven together with great art. In it are found great balls of clay, and these are in reality candlesticks in which glow worms are set to serve as candles; these are placed about the entrance of the nest, which is therefore luminous. This lightning is a defense against snakes and other midnight prowlers, who are frightened away by the pale fire of the glow worm. The little birds never think whether their living candles suffer any more than the Roman Emperors who used martyrs as torches.

A Mine as a Paris Exhibit.

M. Paschal Grousset, deputy of Paris, proposes, as a novelty for the exhibition of 1900, to dig a mine to the depth of 1,500 meters, in which an exhibition of coal, diamond, gold and other mining could be given. It would be a paying "side show," he thinks.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

It is said that seasickness is rare on vessels fitted with bilge keels.

Two pounds of potatoes are said to contain as much nutriment as thirteen pounds of turnips.

Red phosphorus combines with chloride of potash to make an explosive of great violence.

They are trying to invent a phonographic disk on which a speaker can record his own orations.

The new photograph of the heavens which is being prepared by London, Berlin and Parisian astronomers shows 68,000,000 stars.

It is reported that the United States cruiser Minneapolis, with her three screws, is much more economical in her consumption of coal than the twin screw vessels.

Gas-engines are being used in Dresden, Germany, to propel street-cars. They are of nine-horse power, and are placed under the seats. A speed of nine miles an hour can be obtained with a car carrying thirty-six passengers, the cost being fifteen cents a mile with gas at one dollar a thousand feet.

The total horse-power of the engines of the world, not including locomotives, of which there are 105,000, with a total horse-power of 3,000,000, is 46,000,000, which represents all the force that could be exerted by 1,000,000 men, or more than twice the total working population of the entire globe.

Aluminum is not, as is quite generally supposed, in itself a strong metal. It is only half as strong as wrought iron and has a very low elastic limit. It is when combined with other metals that its real value begins to appear. With eight to twelve per cent. of copper added, making aluminum bronze, one of the densest, finest-grained and strongest metals known is developed.

The First Commoner of England.

The position of the British Speaker is somewhat unfamiliar to the experience of other Nations. He is the appointee of the House itself by free election, and while he is necessarily subject to re-election at the opening of each new Parliament his re-election has never been even opposed, except on one occasion, during the long period of two hundred years. Once elected, therefore, the Speaker practically holds office till he chooses to resign. In no case is a British Speaker ever likely to be chosen from the ranks of very active partisans; indeed, there is no such case upon record. The Government of the day is charged with the duty of proposing a suitable candidate, and his rejection by the House would entail the resignation of the Ministry, but there is no reason why he should even be selected from the party of the Government. There have been cases in which an opposition member of special personal fitness has been chosen, and it is a curious fact that such a course has even become common in some of the Australasian colonies, whose parliamentary practice is scrupulously framed upon the British model. To be the "First Commoner of England," the representative of the representative Chamber which actually rules the Empire, is of course an object of ambition, and if a suitable candidate can be found in the Government party he is likely to be chosen; on the other hand, it may be doubted whether it is possible to point to any public position where personal fitness enters so largely into the calculations of those entrusted with selection to an important office. It is encouraging to find that the result has been that dignity and impartiality have distinguished the holders of the office for hundreds of years. Perhaps it is equally important to find that the influence of these two moral qualities has been found equal to the task of maintaining order and curbing excitement during centuries of National life where the coercive powers vested in the holder of the office itself are so small as to depend entirely for enforcement upon the vote of the House in each case.—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Madstone is Light and Porous.

The madstone is a light, porous stone, of a greenish color, which is said to possess the property of drawing the venom from the bite of a dog or other animal afflicted with hydrophobia. They are quite rare, being only occasionally found in the South.—*New York Dispatch.*

Horse Population of New York.

The Board of Health has just completed a horse census of New York. The recapitulation shows that there are 69,212 equines hauling everything from garbage to pleasure seekers at all hours of the day and night.—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

An Indian Pipe With a History.

Captain W. H. Tondoe, of Lumpkin, has an Indian pipe which has a history. It is a pipe given to him by an Indian Chief. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship and demonstrates clearly the patience and ingenuity of those strange people. The bowl and stem, or shank, of the pipe are made of some heavy, dark, mottled red stone, said to be red marble, but somewhat resembling in appearance the red obsidian of which arrow heads are sometimes found about the site of Indian villages. The stem part of the pipe is about eight inches long, and about an inch in diameter, from the tail end of which rises the bowl of the pipe, about four inches high and gradually enlarging to the top to about one and a half inches in diameter, the opening in the bowl being small, the walls thick. The stem and bowl are at right angles to each other, and the carved end of the shank projects beyond the bowl about an inch. The whole pipe is beautifully polished and displays nice adjustment of proportions and symmetry. Underneath the bowl of the pipe, on the stem, is a well-executed carving of a horse's head and neck. And now comes the marvelous and curiously interesting portion of the complete pipe; it is the stem proper. The stem is made of hickory or some fine-grained hard wood; is two feet long and ornamented with carving. This stem is about one inch wide and half an inch thick, the edges being rounded to make the upper and lower surfaces oval. It is simply polished without staining and shows the grain of the wood clearly. Through this flatish oval stem are a number of diamond-shaped holes cut, each about half an inch by one-quarter of an inch in dimensions, at very irregular distances apart and very irregular as to alignment, some near the centre, some near the edges and some in intermediate positions, placed at intervals along the whole length of the stem, the whole number of these perforations being sixteen. The most curious thing about the mechanism of the pipe is how was the small hole through the stem perforated through that hard wood a distance of two feet, necessarily in a zigzag or winding course so as to avoid these diamond-shaped perforations and come out exactly in the centre of the stem at both ends. No straight line could pass longitudinally through the stem and not penetrate one or more of those diamond apertures. It is a puzzle and a mystery to every one who sees it, and yet smoke is drawn through freely and easily. It is certainly a relic of an ingenious people worth preserving.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Primitive Fire Engines.

The oldest known fire engine for pumping water is probably the one mentioned in the *Spiritualia* of Hero, about 150 B. C. This engine, it is said, was contrived with two single-acting pumps pivoted between the two for working the plungers. The streams of water united in a single discharge pipe and passed up a trough having an air chamber, and out of a nozzle which might be turned in any direction as desired. Fire engines appear also to have been used extensively by the early Romans, who, furthermore, organized regular fire brigades.

In the early part of the sixteenth century a fire engine known as a "water syringe" was introduced, which, in a measure, resembles the modern forms of fire engines. This was mounted on wheels and the water was pumped by levers. This form of engine was very generally used in Germany. In England about the same time large brass syringes were used. These held several quarts of water and were operated by three men, two of them holding the syringe at each side with one hand and directing the nozzle with the other, while the third operated the plunger. It was necessary, after having discharged the water from the syringe, to refill it from a well or cistern near the fire or from buckets. The syringes were later fitted to portable tanks of water. The first successful fire engine was probably the Newsham engine, and this was the pioneer of manually operated fire engines. The pumps in these engines were built on many different designs, but in most cases they were operated by levers. Fire engines similar in form to the Newsham engine were in use up to the year 1850.—*Scientific American.*

"A designing man I hate!" cried Nell. With scornful head erect, And yet within a year she loved And wedded an architect.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

That Tired Feeling

It is remarkable how many people there are who have That Tired Feeling and seem to think it is of no importance or that nothing need be done for it. They would not be so careless if they realized how really serious the malady is. But they think or say "It will go off after a while."

We do not mean the legitimate weariness which all experience after a hard day's work, but that all-gone, worn-out feeling which is especially overpowering in the morning, when the body should be refreshed and ready for work. It is often only the

forerunner of nervous prostration, with all the horrible suffering that term implies. That Tired Feeling and nervousness are sure indications of an impure and impoverished condition of the blood. The craving of the system for help can only be met by purifying the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one great blood purifier. It expels all impurities, gives vitality and strength, regulates the digestion and makes the weak strong.

"In the spring I felt very much run down—no strength or appetite. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and my appetite improved and I did not have That Tired Feeling." H. R. Squires, East Leverett, Massachusetts.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes Pure Blood.

She Won't Go There Any More.

An amusing story is told of a West Walnut street young woman, who, having read strange tales about slumming in London, determined to visit Philadelphia's own very tough slum district and see what life there was like. As a sort of preliminary she supplied herself with a number of tracts, having a vague idea that the benighted residents there were in need of spiritual instruction. Boarding a Seventh street car she got off at Bainbridge, and to the first man she saw, who was leaning against a lamp post, she very politely handed one of the tracts. He took it good-naturedly, and after glancing at it returned it with the smiling remark that he was a married man. Greatly mystified by this expression, she looked at the tract and saw that it was entitled, "Abide with me." She took the next car home, vowing vengeance against tracts and slumming.

On the Spot.

"Out damned spot," was what troubled Mrs. Macbeth; but it was something intangible that she saw. In the active season of spring and summer sports—there are spots that are not visionary, but which bring with them pain and great discomfort. Bruises, black and blue, are the accompaniments of every active sport. They often cripple and are always a sore trouble. Come from what source they may, the thing to do on the spot is to use St. Jacobs Oil freely and promptly. There is nothing surer and it wipes out the pain as we would wipe off a slate. In like manner sudden attacks of rheumatism, to which people are liable at this season, can be promptly cured by applying St. Jacobs Oil to the pain spot.

If this entire country were as populous as Rhode Island its inhabitants would number 915,731,303.

Ten in Your Vest Pocket!

A box of Ripans Tablets can be stored away in your vest pocket. It costs you only 50 cents, and may save you as many dollars' worth of time and doctor bills.

The wars of the last seventy years have cost Russia 1,175,000,000 and the lives of 864,000 men.

Dr. Elmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Rheumatism and Constipation. For Laboratory Information, N. F.

Juland was originally Juland, or the land of the Jews, a Gothic tribe.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Proprietors of Hail's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hail's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, etc.

Brondolo, a scoundrel, from its width, was first made in England.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind, colic, etc. A bottle 50c. Enlarged and Wales light something like 500,000 lamps nightly.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a cough medicine.—F. M. ARBUTT, 303 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

Tenace—occupies 29,290,000 acres in the United States.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

DROPS! Treated free. Positively CURED. No more hitting straps!

NO MORE HITTING STRAPS!

New invention, adapted to lines; can't be lost, stolen or forgotten; it is out of sight and doesn't interfere with horse, harness or vehicle. Do you drive a horse? If so, send for a HANDY HITCHER. Once used, you won't part with it for ten times its price. With full directions for use. Rochester Novelty Co., Rochester, N.Y.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT!

★ ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR ★

IMPERIAL GRANUM

★ THE BEST ★

FOOD

★ NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS, AND ★

CHILDREN

★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

REV. DR. TALMAGE

The Eminent New York Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Salvation."

Text: "Seek ye the Lord while He may be found."—Isaiah lv., 6.

Isaiah stands head and shoulders above the other Old Testament authors in vivid descriptions of Christ. Other prophets give an outline of our Saviour's features. Some of them present, as it were, the side face of Christ, others a bust of Christ, but Isaiah gives us the full length portrait of the Messiah. Other Scripture writers excel in some things—Ezekiel more weird, David more pathetic, Solomon more epigrammatic, Habakkuk more sublime—but when you want to see Christ coming out from the gates of prophecy in all His grandeur and glory you involuntarily turn to Isaiah, so that if the prophecies in regard to Christ might be called the "Oratorio of the Messiah" the prophet Isaiah is the "Hallelujah Chorus," where all the batons wave and all the trumpets come in. Isaiah was not a man picked up out of insignificance by inspiration. He was known and honored. Josephus and Philo and Sirach extolled him in their writings. What Paul was among the apostles Isaiah was among the prophets.

My text finds him standing on a mountain of inspiration, looking out into the future, beholding Christ advancing and anxious that all men might know Him. His voice rings down the ages, "Seek ye the Lord while He may be found." "Oh," you say, "that was for olden times." No, my hearer, if you have traveled in other lands, you have taken a circular letter of credit from some banking house in New York and in St. Petersburg or Venice or Rome or Melbourne or Calcutta, you presented that letter and got financial help immediately. And I want you to understand that the text, instead of being appropriate for one age or for one land, is a circular letter for all ages and for all lands, and where ever it is presented for help the help comes. "Seek ye the Lord while He may be found."

I come to-day with no hair spin theories of religion, with no nice distinctions, with no elaborate disquisition, but with an urgent call to personal religion. The gospel of Christ is a power to kill or to cure, to slay or to save. There are those who say: "I would like to become a Christian. I have been waiting a good while for the right kind of influence to come," and still you are waiting. You are wise in waiting, things than you are in religious things. If you want to get to Albany, you go the Grand Central Depot or to the steamboat wharf, and having got your ticket you do not sit down on the wharf or sit in the depot. You get aboard the boat or train. And yet there are men who say they are waiting to get to heaven, waiting, waiting, but not with intelligent waiting, or they would get on board the line of Christian influences that would bear them into the kingdom of God.

Now, you know very well that to seek a thing is to search for it with earnest intent. If you want to see a certain man in this city, and there is a matter of \$10,000 connected with your seeing him, and you cannot at first find him, you do not give up. You look in the directory, you ask the man who cannot find the name. You go in circles where you think perhaps he may mingle, and having found the part of the city where he lives, you go to the street, and you go through street after street and you knock at block, and you keep on searching for weeks and for months.

You say, "It is a matter of \$10,000 whether I see him or not." Oh, that is a very persistent in seeking for Christ! Had you one-half that persistence you would long ago have found Him who is the joy of the forgiven sinner. We may pay our debts, we may attend church, we may relieve the poor, we may be public benefactors, and yet all our life disobeys the text, never see God, never gain heaven. Oh, that the Spirit of God would help me, while I try to show you, in carrying out the idea of my text, first how to seek the Lord and in the next place when to seek Him.

I remark, in the first place, you are to seek the Lord through earnest and believing prayer. God is not an autocrat or a despot seated on a throne, with His arms resting on brazen lions and a sentinel pacing up and down at the foot of the throne. God is a father seated in a bower, waiting for His children to come and climb on His knee and get His kiss and His benediction. Prayer is the cup with which we go to the "Fountain of Living Water" and dip up refreshment for our thirsty soul. Grace does not come to the heart as we set a cask at the corner of the house to catch the rain in the shower. It is a power fastened to the throne of God, which we call, bringing the blessing.

I do not care so much what posture you take in prayer nor how large an amount of voice you use. You might get down on your face before God, if you did not pray right inwardly there would be no response. You might cry at the top of your voice, and unless you had a believing spirit within your cry would not go further up than the shout of a plowboy to his oxen. Prayer must be believing, earnest, loving. You are in your house some summer day and a shower comes up, and a bird, frightened, darts into the window and wheels about the room and seizes it. You smooth its ruffled plumage. You feel its fluttering heart. You say, "Poor thing, poor thing!" Now, a prayer goes out of the storm of this world into the window of God's mercy, and He catches it, and He feels its fluttering pulse, and He puts it in His own bosom of affection and safety. Prayer is a warm, ardent, pulsating exercise. It is an electric battery, which, touched, thrills to the throne of God. It is the divine bell in which we go down into the depths of God's mercy and bring up "pearls of great price." There was an instance where prayer was the waves of the Gennesareth Sea, and the stone pavement. Oh, how many wonderful things prayer has accomplished! Have you ever tried it? In the days when the Scotch people were persecuted and the enemies were after them out of the head men of the Covenanters prayed: "Oh, Lord, we be as dead men, and Thou shalt help us! Oh, Lord, throw the lap of Thy cloak over these poor things!" And instantly a storm came and developed and hid the persecuted from their persecutors—the promise literally fulfilled, "While they are yet speaking I will hear." Have you ever tried the power of prayer? God says, "He is loving and faithful and patient." Do you believe that? You are told that Christ came to save sinners. Do you believe that? You are told that all you have to do is to believe in the gospel and to ask for it. Do you believe that? These come to Him and say: "O Lord, I know Thou canst not lie. Thou hast told me to come for pardon and I could get it. I come, Lord. Keep Thy promise and liberate my captive soul."

Oh, that you might have an altar in the parlor, in the kitchen, in the store, in the barn for Christ would be willing to come again to the manger to hear prayer. He would come to your place of business as He confronted Matthew, the tax commissioner. If a measure should come before Congress that you thought would ruin the Nation, how would you send in petitions and remonstrances. And yet there has been enough sin in your heart to ruin it forever, and you have never remonstrated or petitioned against it. If your physical health failed and you had the means, you would go and spend the summer in Germany and the winter in Italy; and you would think it a very cheap outlay if you had to go all round the earth to get back your physical health. Have you made any effort, any expenditure, any exertion for your immortal and spiritual health? Oh, that you might now begin to seek after God with earnest prayer! Some of you have been working for years and years for the support of your families. Have you given one-half day to the working out of your salvation with fear and trembling? You came here with an earnest purpose, I take it, as I have come hither with an earnest purpose, and we meet face to face, and I tell

you, first of all, if you want to find the Lord you must pray and pray and pray. I remark again, you must seek the Lord through Bible study. The Bible is the nearest book in the world. "Oh," you say, "it was made hundreds of years ago, and the learned men of King James translated it hundreds of years ago." I confute that idea by telling you it is not five minutes old when God by His blessed spirit retranslates it into the heart. If you will, in the seeking of the way of life through Scripture study, implore the light to fall upon the page, you will find that these promises are not one second old, and that they drop straight from the throne of God into your heart.

There are many people to whom the Bible does not amount to much. If they merely look at the outside beauty, why, it will no more lead them to Christ than Washington's farewell address, or the Koran of Mohammed, or the Shaster of the Hindus. It is the inward light of God's word you must get. I went up to the Church of the Madeleine in Paris and looked at the doors, which are the most wonderful constructed I ever saw, and I could have staid there for a whole week, but I had only a little time. So, having glanced at the wonderful carving on the doors, I passed in and looked at the radiant altar and the sculptured dome. Alas, that so many stop at the outside door of God's holy word, looking at the rhetorical beauties instead of going in and looking at the altars of sacrifice and the dome of God's glory and salvation that hovers over penitent and believing souls!

When you come into the religious circle, come only with one notion and only for one purpose—and the way to Christ. When you see people critical about sermons, and critical about tones of voice, and critical about sermons, they make me think of a man in prison. He is condemned to death, but an officer of the government brings a pardon and puts it through the wicket of the prison and says: "Here is your pardon. Come and get it." What! Do you expect me to take that pardon offered with such a voice as you have, with such an awkward manner as you have? I would rather die than so compromise my rhetorical notions. Ah, the man does not say that. He takes it, it is his life. He does not care how it is handed to him. And if to-day that pardon from the throne of God is offered to our souls should we not seize it regardless of all nonessentials?

But I come now to the last part of my text. It tells us when we are to seek the Lord, "while He may be found." When is that? Oh, age! You may not see old age. To-morrow? You may not see to-morrow. To-night? You may not see to-night. Now! Oh, if I could only write on every heart in three capital letters that word N-O-W—now! Sin is an awful disease. I hear people say with a toss of the head and with a trivial manner, "Oh, yes, I'm a sinner." Sin is an awful disease. It is leprosy. It is dropsy. It is consumption. It is all moral disorders and having got your ticket you do not sit down on the wharf or sit in the depot. You get aboard the boat or train. And yet there are men who say they are waiting to get to heaven, waiting, waiting, but not with intelligent waiting, or they would get on board the line of Christian influences that would bear them into the kingdom of God.

There are some here who can remember instances in life when, if they had bought a certain property, they would have become millionaires. They would have been rich. They refused them. Afterward a large village or city sprang up on those acres of ground, and the man who had refused the property made in not buying the property. There was an opportunity of getting it. It never came back again. And so it is in regard to a man's spiritual and eternal fortune. There is a chance. If you let it go, perhaps it never comes back. Certainly that one never comes back.

A gentleman told me that at the battle of Gettysburg he stood upon a height looking off upon the conflicting armies. He said it was the most exciting moment of his life. Now one army seemed to triumph and now the other. After awhile the host wheeled in such a way that he knew it was the end of the whole question would be decided. He said the emotion was almost unbearable. There is just such a time to-day with you—the forces of light on one side, the forces of death on the other side, and in a few moments the matter will be settled for eternity.

There is a time when mercy has set for leaving port. If you are on board before that you will get a passage for heaven. If you are not on board, you miss your passage for heaven. As in law courts a case is sometimes adjourned from term to term and from year to year till the bill of costs eats up the entire estate, so there are men who are postponing the matter of religion from time to time and from year to year until heavenly bliss is the bill of costs the man will have to pay for it. Why defer this matter, oh, my dear hearer? Have you any idea that sin will wear out; that it will evaporate; that it will relax its grasp; that you may find religion as a man accidentally finds lost pocketbook? Ah, no! No man ever became a Christian by accident or by the relaxing of sin. The embarrassments are all the time increasing. The hosts of darkness are recruiting, and the longer you postpone this matter the steeper the path will become. I ask those men who are before me now whether in the ten or fifteen years they have passed in the postponement of this matter they have met any nearer God or heaven? I would not be afraid to challenge this whole audience, so far as they may not have found the peace of the gospel, in regard to the matter. Your hearts, you are willing readily to tell me, are becoming harder and harder, and that if you come to Christ it will be more of an undertaking now than it ever would have been before. The throne of judgment will soon be set, and if you have anything to do toward your eternal salvation you had better do it now, for the redemption of your soul is precious, and it ceases forever.

Oh, if men could only see one glimpse of Christ, I know they would love Him! Your heart leaps at the sight of a glorious sunrise or sunset. Can you be without emotion at the Sun of Righteousness rising behind Calvary and setting behind Joseph's sepulcher? He is a blessed Saviour. Every Nation has its type of beauty. There is German beauty, and Swiss beauty, and Italian beauty, and English beauty, but I care not in what land a man first looks at Christ he pronounces Him "Chief among 10,000, and the one altogether lovely." The diamond districts of Brazil are carefully guarded and a man does not get in there except by a pass from the Government, but the love of Christ is a diamond district we may all enter and pick up treasures for eternity. And say, ye will hear His voice, harken to your hearts.

Take the hint of the text that I have no time to dwell upon—the hint that there is a time when He cannot be found. There was a man in his eightieth year of age who said to a clergyman who came in, "Do you think that a man eighty years of age can get pardoned?" "Oh, yes," said the clergyman. "I don't think so," said the man. "I was twenty years of age—I am now eighty years—the Spirit of God came to my soul, and I felt the importance of attending to these things, but I put off, I rejected, God, and since then I have had no feeling." "Well," said the minister, "wouldn't you like to have me pray with you?" "Yes," replied the old man, "but it will do no good. You can pray with me if you like to." The minister knelt down and prayed and commended the man's soul to God. It seemed to have no effect upon him. After awhile the last hour of the man's life came, and through his delirious spark of intelligence seemed to flash, and with his last breath he said, "I shall never be forgiven." "Oh, seek the Lord while He may be found!"

Beef Price Drove Him to Suicide.

James Yattman, thirty-five years old, shot himself through the heart while in the barn at Butler, Morris County, N.J. Yattman was a butcher. The high price of beef caused his trade to fall off. This made him dependent.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE European country where divorces are most numerous is Switzerland. Since the Federal law of 1871 the proportion has reached 47 to the 1,000.

THERE were but 11 bicycle factories in the United States in 1885 and they made but 11,000 wheels. This year there are 126 factories and it is estimated that not less than 500,000 wheels will be turned out. We have received no figures yet showing the number of bloomer factories or the number of bloomers which will be worn this summer.

NEW ZEALAND has invented a unique method for the prevention of intemperance. It proposes to pass a law to the effect that any person convicted of being an habitual drunkard shall be photographed at his own expense and a copy be supplied to every saloon keeper in the district. The dealer supplying liquor to such a person is to be fined.

THE divorce statistics of Europe show that marriage is a positive failure in England in one out of every 400 ventures, in France there are 11 divorces to every 400 marriages, in Switzerland one out of every 500. It is surprising to learn that in Germany the average is still higher. In Scandinavia, where a divorce was formerly a rare avis, there are now 200 annually.

THE Gold Dollar Saloon, of Buffalo, said to be one of the handsomest drinking places in the United States, is to be converted into a temperance saloon. The proprietor is tired of selling liquor and will be put in charge of the new enterprise. The floor of the place is laid with \$20 gold pieces, the bar is studded with \$50 gold pieces, the walls are hung with fine pictures, and it is furnished with 1,200 incandescent lights.

MR. DORSEY MOHUN, United States commercial agent to the Congo Free State, who has recently returned to Washington after two years in Africa, declares that 20,000,000 people in that region are eaters of human flesh. He tells a horrible story about surprising a village one day when a big cannibal feast was in progress, and also describes how he saw fourteen persons buried alive in a grave with the dead body of a great chief.

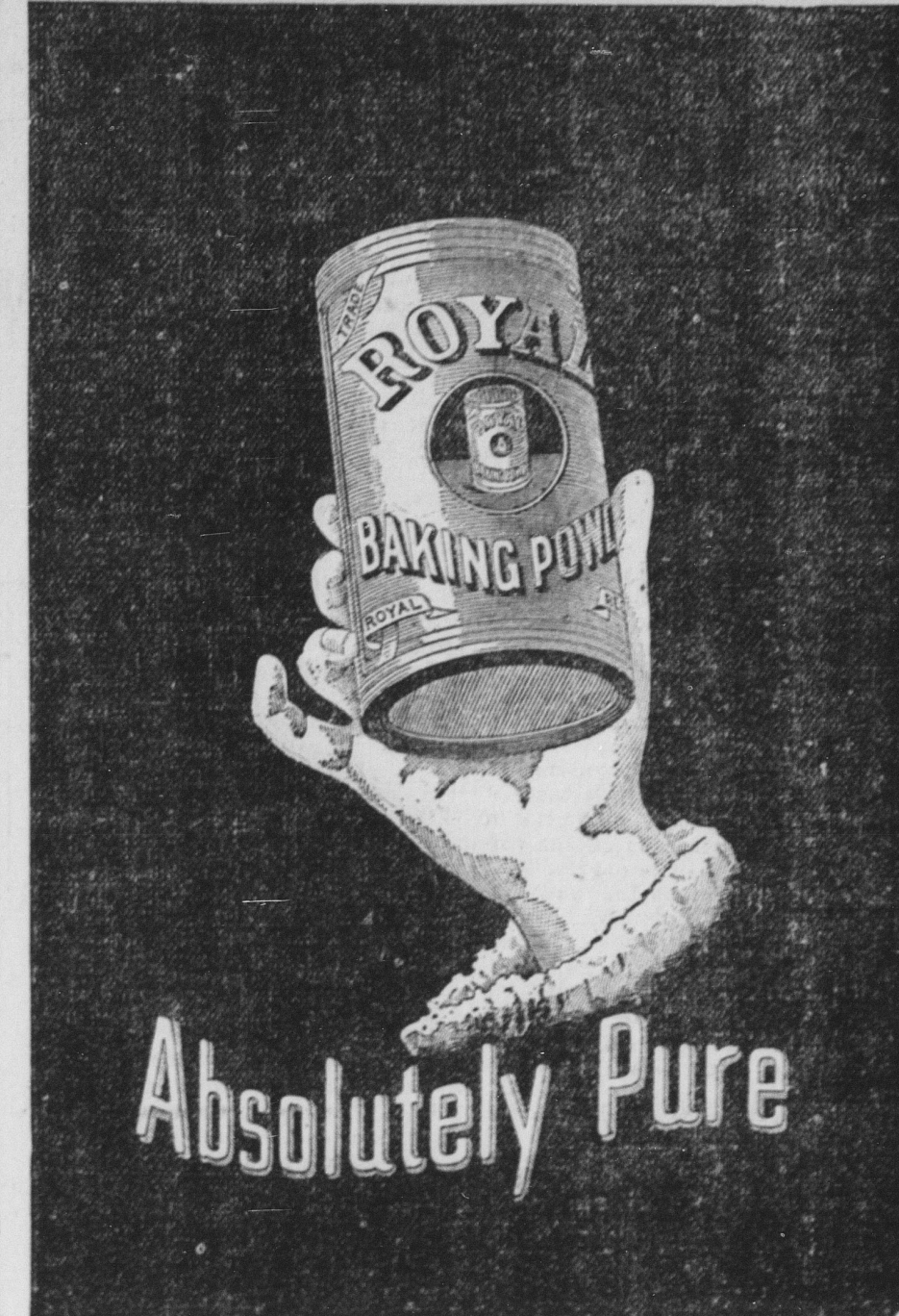
FRANCE'S Chief Magistrate is seriously considering the policy of proclaiming a reward for the discovery of the whereabouts of the sardine. The latter, which constitutes the chief means of existence of most of the seaside population of France, has disappeared in a most mysterious manner, not only from the coasts of that country, but also from those of Spain and Portugal as well, and within a short space of time the entire sardine industry in these three countries will be at a standstill.

CHOLERA has already appeared this year on the Red Sea. At Camaran, through which 11,000 pilgrims for Mecca have passed so far, 2,000 are quarantined in the lazaretto, and the cases amount to thirty a day, many of them resulting in death. As the bulk of the pilgrims will come during the next few weeks and those returning home are likely to spread the plague, the Sultan has been asked to stop the pilgrimage from the Indies, but he does not wish to interfere on religious grounds.

THE marine hospital surgeons who are manufacturing anti-toxine at New York say that a young girl who died eight minutes after the first injection of anti-toxine did not die from the medicine, which has been analyzed by government chemists and proved to be pure. This new remedy for diphtheria is said to be doing wonders. Among the lives it saved recently in New York was that of a colored child who had been carried about the streets for seven hours because no hospital applied to would admit a diphtheritic patient.

THE republic of France proposes to tax people who continue to use the titles of the old regime. The rate for a prince is to be \$200 a year, for a duke and for a marquis \$140. The lowest tax is to be \$20 for a man who uses a single prefix with his name. A contemporary facetiously asks: "Why not tax American girls who marry titles? If a heavy export duty on American wealth were levied it might deter the American girls from marrying the foreigners and would give the American bachelors a better chance."

MR. MORTON, Secretary of Agriculture, makes a suggestion which should stimulate inventive genius. He says one of the great needs of the country is an agricultural implement which will take the place of the plow and do better work. It ought to be something that will break up the land and turn it over as a man does with a spade. Secretary Morton thinks such an implement could be made. It might be constructed in the form of a rotary spade, or an implement consisting of a number of revolving knives which, in passing over the land, would chop up the soil and subsoil for two feet, so as to render the percolation of the rainfall easy and perfect to the depth to which the ground has been stirred. The advantages of such a machine would, of course, be great. The ordinary plow, by its downward draft, presses the bottom of a furrow into a sort of trough, and thus the water is drained off instead of being held for the coming crop. Secretary Morton has given this subject much study and is convinced that such a machine as he recommends can be worked successfully. The man who would invent it would confer a great benefit upon the world and would earn a fortune for himself.



Wooden Rails for a Florida Road.

The citizens of Avon Park and Haines City, Fla., forty miles distant, have decided, according to a correspondence of the Manufacturers' Record, to build a railroad with wood rails, which are large enough to be laid so that they will be half-embedded in the sand, without other ballast. They are to be held in position by wooden pins two inches in diameter and eighteen inches long, while the ends are connected by plank couplers placed underneath and held by pins. Not a pound of metal will be used in construction of the tracks. Most of the "rails" will be furnished gratis by property owners along the right of way. The company believes that in a few years the fruit, vegetable and passenger business over the route will pay for regular steel rails, when the others will be used for ties. A small steam dumpy will furnish power for the road.

Every new pair of shoes usually develops a new pair of corns.

Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK WOMEN.

On first introducing this world-famed medicine to the afflicted, and for many years thereafter, it was sold under a Positive Guarantee of giving entire satisfaction in every case for which it is recommended. So uniformly successful did it prove in curing the diseases, derangements and weaknesses of women that claims for the return of money paid for it were exceedingly rare. Since its manufacture can now point to thousands of noted cures effected by it in every part of the land, they believe its past record a sufficient guarantee of its great value as a curative agent, therefore, they rest its claims to the confidence of the afflicted solely upon that record. By all medicine dealers.

W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOE "IS THE BEST." "IT FITS FOR A KING." \$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH CALF, \$3.50. FINE CALF & KANGAROO, \$3.50. POLICE, 3.50 SOLES. \$2.50. 92. WORKINGMEN'S, "EXTRA FINE," \$2.50. 92. BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES, "LADIES," \$2.50. 92. 92. BEST DONGOLA, \$2.50. 92. 92. END FOR CATALOGUE, W. L. DOUGLAS, 289 N. BROAD ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

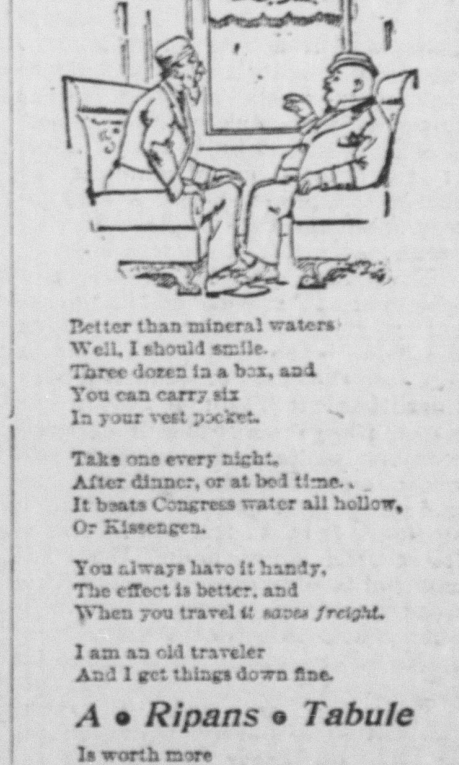
Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes. All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform—no stamped-on soles. From \$1 to \$5 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

The Washing of the Feet gets to be a weighty matter, in these days when colored stockings will shed their colors. Pearlinae does this work beautifully. It's not only thoroughly effective, but it's healthy. Doctors recommend Pearlinae as a soak for rheumatism. Try it in the bath. It will give you a new idea of cleanliness. Bathing with Pearlinae is a perfect luxury. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlinae." IT'S FALSE—Pearlinae is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

Five Generations in Possession.

In this restless age and country, says the New York Tribune, it is rare for five generations of one family to have lived in uninterrupted continuance in the ancestral homestead, but Marietta Holley, the delineator of Josiah Allen's Wife, can claim this distinction. Between Pierpont Manor and Adams, in Jefferson County, and not more than seven miles from Lake Ontario, is situated the Holley homestead. The five generations of Hollers have lived quiet, peaceful lives on this beautiful spot. The parents of Miss Marietta Holley moved into the little brown cottage the day after their marriage and remained there until borne to their last long resting-place.

HE SWALLOWS IT WHOLE.



Better than mineral waters. Well, I should smile. Three dozen in a box, and you can carry it in your vest pocket. You always have it handy. The effect is better, and when you travel it saves freight. I am an old traveler. And I get things done fine.

A • Ripans • Tabule

Is worth more Than any spring in existence. In time. Sold by druggists. I hate a draught!

W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOE "IS THE BEST." "IT FITS FOR A KING." \$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH CALF, \$3.50. FINE CALF & KANGAROO, \$3.50. POLICE, 3.50 SOLES. \$2.50. 92. WORKINGMEN'S, "EXTRA FINE," \$2.50. 92. BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES, "LADIES," \$2.50. 92. 92. BEST DONGOLA, \$2.50. 92. 92. END FOR CATALOGUE, W. L. DOUGLAS, 289 N. BROAD ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CENTS. 50 CENTS. \$1.00.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, \$1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, \$2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., THURS. May 9

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce the name of William F. Smith, of Bellefonte, as a candidate for the nomination of Frothington, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of William J. Singer, of Bellefonte, as a candidate for the nomination of District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic county convention.

The bill pensioning judges was killed in the senate. The "Reporter" and a large number of other papers in the state raised the alarm and it had its good effect upon the senate.

An effort is being made to pardon Bardsley, the biggest embezzler of public funds in the state. We expect the Republican pardon board will set him at liberty as it did the convicted Kemble.

The clerks in the auditor general's department the other day presented Auditor General Gregg with a handsome gold watch and chain. Gen. Gregg was one of the few public officials that did not need watching.

OUR Senator McQuown's bill favoring the book trust was defeated again in the House. Senator McQuown will have a hard time making satisfactory explanations to his constituents in this district for his overweening desire to father this measure. The defeat of the bill is a merited one, and is also a deserving rebuke to the Senator from the Clinton-Centre-Clearfield district.

The "Farmer's Friend" lauds our representatives, Womelsdorf and Curtin. From that we conclude that this grange organ endorses the coal oil monopoly, pensioning judges, making new offices, raising salaries, and the like, just as these gentlemen do. But to the credit of the grangers and the farmers we can say, they do not support these inequities, and think their "big leaders" may be trying to pull the wool over their eyes. Grangers and farmers, let us watch a little for our own good.

MONDAY's papers brought the news of the death of Col. James Young, at Middletown, Pa., known as "the king of farmers," who did more real good for the farming interest than any man in the United States and without seeking office. Col. Young's twelve farms near Middletown are said to be the finest in the world. His death was the result of being thrown from a buggy in a run-off.

LET all foreign nations take notice and tremble that representative Focht of Union is opposed to having a foreign flag planted anywhere on this continent and in Nicaragua in particular. Now as the house refused to pay any attention to his resolution we would advise him to resign, take an old broom stick and start off for Corinto and make ugly snoots at the British gun boats. That would be more genuine pluck than offering bim-combe resolutions five thousand miles away.

AH, and here comes representative Womelsdorf too, slopping over with patriotism and sympathy for the Cuban revolutionists in their efforts to throw off the Spanish yoke. Now see here Womelsdorf, if you really are red-hot and sincere about this Cuban business, what's in your way to prove it by going down to Cuba. Instantly, entering the ranks of the insurgent army and fighting valiantly for Cuban freedom? Mr. Cassanova, of Philipsburg, will tell you how to get there quick, and our friend will pay your passage down. This thing of offering clap-trap resolutions in the legislature will not kill a single blasted Spaniard, but you must go down there and do it with a musket.

THE break in the ranks of the rural members of the house is fatal to their interests and the chances are they will get very little legislation, thinks the Patriot. Fortunately for them, they have gotten thro' and had approved their pet scheme creating a department of agriculture and the forestry law. They have also succeeded in passing a trespass law to protect berries and nuts. The farmers have numerous bills of vital importance to them on the calendar of the senate and house which they will not be able to get thro' on account of the the division in their ranks.

There are some "big fellows" loafing around Harrisburg bawling "farmer" and playing petty lobbyist for monopolists in the hope of getting a little filthy boodle, and these big farmer leaders are consequently getting very small favors for the farmer. When the pipe line monopoly worked to get a choke on the oil consuming farmer and the

bill to pension judges was up, the "big leaders of the farmer" were as dumb as oysters. Farmers, watch a little.

THE STATE SCHOOL MONEY.

The present system of apportioning the money given out of the State treasury to the local school districts is unfair to the country districts, and this Legislature ought to correct it. The large cities—including our own—get more than their equitable share, and one section cannot get more than its share without some other section getting less. The Times is a very loyal Pittsburg, but the demands of plain justice cannot be ignored.

Under the present system of sharing the fund according to the number of taxables in each school district, the large floating population in the cities is counted, with the result that Philadelphia gets about \$8 per pupil, Allegheny county about \$6, and the average country district about \$3, some of them falling as low as \$2. Under an apportionment according to the number of children of school age, the state appropriation would give about \$5 per pupil all around, country and city alike. The cities pay more than their relative share of state taxes, but they are better able to.—Pittsburg Times.

SCHOOL-BOOK BILL DEFEATED.

The McQuown school book bill went to its last sleep for this session of the legislature and the trust received a well-merited defeat in the House. An effort was made to pass finally this proposition of the school book trust, but the opposition was too strong. The bill originated in the senate and went through that body with practically no opposition. Its sponsor was Senator McQuown, of Clearfield. The measure prohibited school boards from changing text books oftener than every five years after their adoption.

McQuown is the Republican Senator from this district, and is strongly accused of having gotten up his bill in the interest of a school book monopoly.

COBURN.

What Our Correspondent Gives Us from that Vicinity.

James E. Harter and wife were visiting friends at Fiedler on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George, of Williamsport, spent part of Sunday at this place the guests of R. F. Vonada.

Mrs. J. F. Garthoff and daughter spent Sunday with friends at Rebersburg.

John Stonerod has gone to Sugar Valley to work on a lumber job operated by Jacob Emerick of this place.

Ezra Harter spent all of last week in the anthracite coal region, some say on matrimonial interests. Our hats off.

Luther Guisewite has his creamery now in operation and is daily manufacturing rich golden butter. He has constructed on an improved process, having bought a large separator which separates the cream from the milk while in a sweet state.

Farmers hereabout are busy planting corn.

On Tuesday evening a large number of Lutheran ministers and lay members from other churches came on the trains to this place on their way to Aaronsburg where they are having their bi-annual conference.

Merchant W. H. Meyer sold his bicycle to his brother Edward, of Linden Hall; he will now travel on his uppers until his new Columbia arrives.

Landlord Braucht had a crew of men whitewashing his fences and out-buildings and his premises now look like a miniature White City.

Mrs. Lewis Snavely who has been afflicted with rheumatism for the last few years has now become almost helpless from the disease.

The personal property belonging to the late Mrs. Evert, dec'd, was sold at public sale on last Saturday. Some of the goods brought fancy prices.

May Qualify Each Other.

The bill to authorize school directors in the various school districts of this commonwealth to qualify each other before entering upon the duties of their offices and to certify the same, which passed the House Monday, provides that it shall be lawful for school directors in the various school districts in this commonwealth to qualify each other by oath or affirmation that they will faithfully discharge the duties of said office and that they be authorized to certify the same to the proper authorities. In the organization of a school board it shall be the duty of the person chosen to act as secretary to qualify the person chosen to act as president, and the president in turn shall qualify all the other members of said board.

Wanted, at Lyon & Co's store, Bellefonte, 50,000 lbs. of Wool.

—Lyon & Co., Bellefonte, are making a big drive in shoes. They carry a full line in this department, and at prices that are way below their competitors. It is useless to pay a big price for shoes when you can get the same article several dollars cheaper at Lyons. Don't pay any dealer an extravagant price, until you inspect their stock.

THIS

IS

WORTH LOOKING AT

Bellefonte, Pa., May 8, 1895.

Our unprecedented success in the establishment of low prices for good goods has determined us in still keeping up the same system of doing business. Look at these prices for Spring goods.

CLOTHING.

Spring Clothing now ready for you; in Clothing we lead them all in lowness of prices, in good goods, well made, and fit equal to merchant tailor made.

Boys' Suits at 75, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00.

Boys' strictly all wool suits, wear and sewing guaranteed, at 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75 and 4.00.

Men's Suits at 2.90, 3.50, 4.00, 4.25, and 4.50, in Black Cheviot, mixed Cassimers, etc., all new stock.

Men's strictly all wool suits, newest patterns, at 4.75, 5.00, 5.25, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00.

Men's fine dress suits, in Black Worsted, Clay Worsted, neat mixtures, at 7.50, 8.00, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00 and 11.50, as fine goods, as stylish a cut, and as well made as you used to pay \$15 to \$20 a suit for.

DRY GOODS.

Best Dress Gingham, 5 and 6c per yd.; Challies, 3 1-2c per yd.; Best Satens, 8, 9, 10 and 12 1-2c per yard; Best Prints, 4, 4 1-2 and 5c; all wool Serges, that were 60 now 37c; all wool Serges that were 50 and 60, now 34c; Cashmeres, that were 30, now 19, 20 and 25c; Illuminated French Suitings—the very handsomest Dress Goods, that were 75, now 39c; Muslins, 4, 4 1-2 and 5c per yard. Bleached Table Damask, that was 65, now 25c. Bleached Table Damask, that was \$1, now 75c.

Bleached Table Damask, that was 75, now 50c.
" " " 50, " 35c.
" " " 40, " 25c.

Silk for Waists, 24, 30, 37, 40 and 50c. Embroidery, 2, 3, 4 and 5c per yard, up. Bed Ticking for 7c up. Ladies' Wraps and Capes, \$1.24, up. Ladies' Summer Undershirts, 5, 8, 10, 12c and up. Men's Laundered Dress Shirts, 38 and 47c. Men's Heavy Working Pants, warranted not to rip, good and strong, 59c and 74c.

WINDOW BLINDS.

The greatest assortment of Window Blinds—spring rollers, good felt and oil cloth, at the following prices, all complete, at 14, 15, 18, 20, 25 and 30c a window.

CARPETS.

Rag Carpet, the best stock ever shown in Centre county. Note these prices: 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 34, 37½, 40 and 42. The above are of the newest patterns and best qualities that have ever been shown for the money.

SHOES.

We are leaders in the sale of good Shoes at low prices. Ladies' Russett and Black Oxford, good, solid wearing goods, 74c a pair, up. Ladies' Dongola Kid, patent leather tip, at 1.00. We will guarantee these as good as can be bought anywhere for 1.50. Children's and Misses' Oxford Tanned and Black, from 49c up.

A genuine Dongola, patent leather toe, in all the lasts, opera toe, common sense toe, at 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 1.90. Every pair warranted. You never heard of shoes for these prices warranted.

The finest Dongola Kid, button and lace boots for \$2 and \$2.40, of exquisite workmanship, opera toe, narrow square toe, patent leather toe, common sense toe—every pair warranted. As fine a stock, as dressy, stylish and durable, as when sold at \$4 and \$5 a pair a year ago. Girls' Shoes, 60, 75, 98, 98, \$1 and \$1.20. As good in quality as you buy elsewhere for one-half more. Boys' Good Dress Shoes, 75, 98, 98, \$1, and \$1.25. All good stock and wear like iron. Men's Dress Shoes, 98, \$1, 1.15, 1.25, 1.45, 1.98, 2.40 and 2.48. See if you can buy them elsewhere for that money.

We have beyond doubt the best wearing Shoe in the world. They are warranted, every pair of them, and we are the Sole Agents for the sale of them in Centre county. You know what they are. They are the Douglas Shoe. If they don't wear well, bring them back and either get an allowance or get another pair. We have them in Men's from \$1.55 to \$4.50 a pair. In Boy's from \$1.75 to \$2.50 a pair. We have them in Patent Leathers, Russets, Bluchers, Razor Toe, Needle Toe, Yale Toe, Square Toe, Half Round, or any style you want.

Ladies' Russett Oxford Shoes from 74c a pair up. Men's Russett Shoes—good ones and stylish—\$1.43. Boy's Russets, 98c, \$1 and \$1.24.

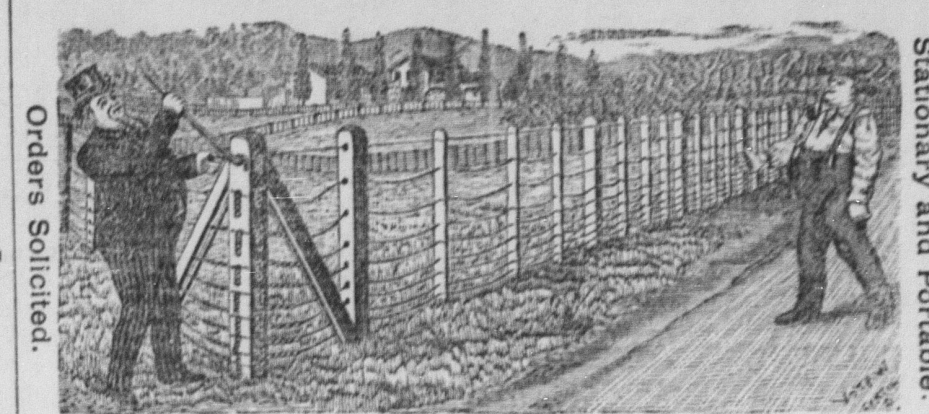
A special lot of Ladies' Dongola French Kid Oxfords, interlacing laces, Russett, Juliet and White Kid Slippers; regular prices were from \$2.50 to \$3—our price from \$1.50 to \$2.15—A, B, C and D lasts.

These goods were bought at special low prices at a closing-out sale of a manufacturer retiring from business.

Best Table Oilcloth at 15c a yard.
Best Unbleached Muslins, 4, 4 1-2, 5c a yard.
Best Bleached Muslins, 6 1-2 and 7c a yard.

LYON & CO.,
Bellefonte, - - - - - Penna.

Say, Farmers!



Turn any kind of stock that any other fence will turn.

W. W. DELLETT, Gen'l Agt., Centre Hall, Pa. OR BUCHANAN FENCE CO., SMITHVILLE, OHIO.

BEAUTIFUL AS A BUTTERFLY

NEW STOCK OF DRESS GOODS

And lovelier than a June morning is the

At Harper & Kreamer's. The stock is complete in everything latest and stylish for Summer wear, that the markets afford. A new dress or waist may be needed, and we can easily give you the goods you will want. The prices will startle you. We never handled a cheaper and better line. See them.

HARPER & KREAMER.

THE SEASON IS HERE

FOR

WALL PAPER & FURNITURE

We are now prepared to supply you with Wall Paper, and all kinds of Furniture at low prices.

Come and see us

DAUBERMAN & GOODHART.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of James C. Boal, deceased, late of Centre Hall borough, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE M. BOAL, Administrator.

ANSWER THIS.—THE LARGEST SUBSCRIPTION HOUSE in the country wants a first-class representative for this community for a strictly special work. Short hours. Good pay. Minister, teacher, or wide-awake man or woman given preference. Address, stating age and former employment, Globe, Risk Publishing Co., 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOHN P. Blair late of Potter township, deceased. The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, to make distribution of the balance as shown by the account of Samuel P. Blair, late of Potter township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte, Pa., on Friday, the 24th day of May, 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all parties in interest are notified to attend, or in default thereof they will be barred from coming in on said fund.

H. C. MITCHELL, Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Joseph E. McClellan, late of Potter township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. A. MCLELLAN, E. E. MCLELLAN, Executors.

N. B. SPANGLER, AU'TY, Tunesville, May 2-4.

CAUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the real or personal property of every description, heretofore owned by the undersigned, has been sold to E. G. Van der Paal of Centre Hall, for value received. All persons are cautioned against meddling with the same in any manner whatsoever, as I have passed all said property to the party above named.

LYDIA FOUST.

WANTED RELIABLE MEN to sell choice and complete line of Nursery Stock. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success insured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not delay. Apply to ALLEN NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF SOLOMON Kieckhefer, late of Miles township, deceased. The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, to make distribution of the balance as shown by the account of Solomon Kieckhefer, late of Potter township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, May 22d, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all parties in interest are notified to attend, or in default thereof they will be barred from coming in on said fund.

H. C. QUIGLEY, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHAN'S Court of Centre County, estate of Catharine Meyer late of Gregg township Centre county, deceased. The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre County, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1895, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested will present their claims or be forever barred from coming in on said fund.

JOHN KLINE, Auditor.

—Our enterprising merchant, C. P. Long was in Eastern cities last week buying his large stock of General Merchandise. He is always up to the times and away down with prices. Come see the new stock.

SHERIFF SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., on

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1895.

At 10.30 o'clock a. m., the following real estate: All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situated in the township of Miles, county of Centre, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the middle of the great road leading through Miles township, thence in said road north 70½ degrees, east 40 2-10 rods to a point in said road, thence along lands of U. S. Shaffer north 20½ degrees west 141 rods to a stone, thence along same south 60½ degrees west 10 rods to a stone, thence by same north 28½ degrees west 71 rods to a post, thence same north 62 degrees east 10 rods to a post, thence same north 25½, west 120 rods to a stone corner, thence along lands formerly owned by Edward Houtz south 72½ degrees west 60 2-10 rods to a stone corner, thence along lands of John Shaffer south 25½ degrees east 66 rods to a stone corner, thence along same north 64 degrees east 28 8-10 rods to a stone corner, thence same south 28½ degrees east 287 rods to the place of beginning, containing 83 acres and 114 perches more or less, thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, summer house, bank barn and all necessary outbuildings. Said tract taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. W. Hazel.

TERMS.—No debt will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN P. CONDO, Sheriff, Bellefonte, May 1, 1895.

B. C. ACHENBACH, BELLEFONTE.

Baker, - Confectioner, Caterer.

Wholesaling Ice - - - - - Cream a Specialty.

Ice Cream put up in any form, Molds, Bricks, and all latest designs, Easter Rabbits, etc. Fine Display of Easter Goods. Come and See.

Your Watch Insured Free.

A perfect insurance against theft or accident is the now famous

Non-pull-out

the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled or wrenched from the case. Can only be had on cases containing this trade mark.

MADE BY—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia.

the oldest, largest, and most complete Watch Case factory in the world—1500 employees; 2000 Watch Cases daily. One of its products is the celebrated

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases

which are just as good as solid cases, and cost about one half less.

Sold by all jewelers, without extra charge for Non-pull-out bow. The manufacturers will send you a watch case opener free.

AARONSBURG.

News of the Past Week as Gathered by Our Correspondent.

A daughter of Luther M. Stover living east of town was severely burned by her clothes catching fire.

After spending the winter in Chicago, Mrs. Maria Desher has again returned home.

Luther Stover sold his Pat horse to J. G. Meyer for \$36 and went to Sugar valley and bought a younger horse.

George Rupp does not recognize any one entering his room. His son Frank came home from Kansas after having been away over two years but his father did not know him. He is suffering with softening of the brain.

The pair of shoats D. H. Rote bought from Edward Stump last winter got too big for him so he sold them to Mr. Brumgart the butcher. The pair dressed 488 pounds; they were of good stock.

The road viewers took William Haftly's private lake used to water his stock for a public road, allowing him seventy dollars per acre damages for it though he had paid over ninety dollars per acre for it, all to accommodate one man. That's taking it from one and giving it to another.

John Jordan's family have gone to Altoona with W. S. Musser's hostler, and John has hired to J. G. Meyer as man of all work.

Earn Stover made a business trip to Bellefonte on his bicycle in the early part of the week. Earn had the care of Amelia Harper during her sickness and held the funeral after her death and now the administratrix wants to put him off with \$5.

The colored sweeps assisted the cornet band at their festival on Saturday and with some were the drawing card.

A number of ministers are here attending Lutheran conference which is now in session.

James Ettinger bought Daniel Gear's entire rig and expects to go on the road and peddle cigars.

Miss Mollie Gettig has gone to Williamsport to work in the silk factory and her brother Sammy has gone to Virginia into the railroad office with his brother to learn telegraphy; so Mr. and Mrs. Gettig are alone.

Prof. Kahl opened his music school on Monday with but eight pupils; the number being much less than he had expected.

Mrs. Henry Crouse is away to Holsapple, Pa., attending the wedding of her son Frederick R.

Miners' Meeting at Houtzdale.

The miners' convention at Houtzdale adjourned without determining the question of a suspension this year. The convention appointed a committee to wait upon Edward Berwind, president of the operators' association, to request a joint conference of operators and miners to arrange a scale of prices. Pending the report of the committee, it was determined to push the work of organization, especially in the Clearfield region. Except the operators in Jefferson county, who had previously promised an advance, the replies of the operators were against granting an advance in wages at this time, some naming conditions which amounted to a refusal.

Not Much of a Joke Either.

A prominent citizen of Williamsport was married on Thursday. While the ceremony was being performed a lot of jokes tied long, white streamers to the horses and tied a number of cow bells under the carriage. After the bride and groom entered the carriage and the vehicle started for the station the horses took fright at the jingling of the bells and the flopping of the streamers and ran away. The driver was able to steer them so as to avoid colliding with any obstacle but could not stop them until they had tired themselves out running. The bride was so frightened that she fainted.

He Shot Himself.

Robert McNamara, of Houtzdale, left his residence early last Saturday morning. The same afternoon his office partner saw him, as he supposed, asleep on the stairs leading to an attic over the office. The next morning an investigation proved that the man was dead, he having shot himself through the head with a pistol.

It is thought that he shot himself on account of his inability to secure any one to go on his bond for Justice of the Peace, in which office he had served two consecutive terms, and was to have entered on his third term that day.

Back Again.

On Monday Prof. W. A. Krise and family arrived and for the future will make Centre Hall their home. They have been located at Johnstown for several years past but the attractions of our handsome boro inveigled them into again taking up their residence here.

Wanted, at Lyon & Co's store, Bellefonte, 50,000 lbs. of Wool

—Owing to the fact that Lyon & Co., of Bellefonte, must make room for a large stock of spring goods, they now offer their entire winter stock at such prices never before heard of in this county. See their advertisement in another column on page five.

Wheat on a Rise.

Farmers in Centre county are getting 3 and 4 cents more for wheat now than in the past winter, but in Berks county they are doing better, the farmers there are asking eight and ten cents more a bushel for wheat than two months ago, and owing to this advance Berks millers have raised the price of new flour from thirty to fifty cents per barrel. Five bushels of wheat make a barrel of flour. The Reading Eagle says that millers are now paying farmers 65 cents per bushel for wheat and have advanced the price on flour dealers 30 to 50 cents, the price being \$3.30 to \$3.50 a barrel.

The best market Penns valley farmers ever had was when the steam roller mill of Kurtz & Son was in operation which ground most of the wheat raised between Coburn and Linden Hall, and paid eastern prices for wheat and at times one and two cents per bushel above the Philadelphia market—this was a gain of thousands of dollars to our farmers. But the destruction of the mill by fire destroyed this home market and our farmers must be content with from 8 to 10 cents less per bushel of wheat.

Wheat was quoted in Philadelphia, beginning of the week at 65¢, which is still below what the farmer should get.

Trustee Notice.

We have been requested to announce a meeting of the members of the Lutheran church of this place on Sunday next, after the dismissal of Sabbath school, for the purpose of nominating cemetery trustees. Members requested to attend.

A lady in Tooleys, La., was very sick with bilious colic when M. C. Tisler, a prominent merchant of the town gave her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says she was well in forty minutes after taking the first dose. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Figured China Silks, 20c a yard. Striped Wash Silk, 30c a yard. Lyon & Co.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BRISBIN.

Wheat	54
Eye	56
Corn	45
Oats	39
Barley	40
Buckwheat	45

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	15
Eggs	8
Lard	8
Shoulders	10
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	50
Sides	7

Full of starch and glass seams. The linen collar starts the morn; Full of starch and glass seams. All wilted, wrinkled and forlorn.

That's what you must expect of such a collar; it's the linen of it. The stand-up collars won't stand up, and the turn-down collars will wilt down. The easy, cheap, and pleasant way out of this is to wear "CELLULOSE" COLLARS AND CUFFS. These goods are made by covering linen collars or cuffs with "CELLULOSE," thus making them strong and durable, and water-proof, not affected by heat or moisture. There are no other waterproof goods made this way, consequently none that can wear so well. When soiled simply wipe them off with a wet cloth. Every piece of the genuine is stamped like this:



TRADE MARK. Insist upon goods so marked if you expect full satisfaction, and if your dealer does not keep them, send direct to us enclosing amount and we will mail sample. State size, and whether a stand-up or turn-down collar is wanted. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair.

THE CELLULOSE COMPANY 427-29 Broadway, New York.

1895 Johnston Self-Binding Harvesters,

With Truck and Sheaf Carriers

For \$100.

At W. L. Goodhart's Implement Store

Millheim, Pa.

Movers Accordingly. may 95t

KRUMRINE BROS.,

Apothecaries,

Bellefonte, - Penna.

Headquarters for

FINE PERFUMERY AND :

TOILET REQUISITES.

A full line of Trout and other

fishing outfits, just opened.



SPECIAL BLACK SUIT SALE.

This is a special sale of all the Black Suits in our entire stock, consisting of the popular Black Cheviots, both the plain and serge effects. Also the celebrated 17 oz. Clay Woosterd Riverside Corkscrews, Bird Eyes and Wide Waters, in either Sack or Cutaways. These are the very best goods shown by retail clothiers this season and are made in such a way that it is impossible to distinguish them from the finest merchant work. We have all sizes. Can fit everybody. Suits that are made specially for long and slim men; for short and stout fellows, as well as the regular sized man. You can't go wrong, and you will be sure to find what you want. What will interest you most after seeing the High Standard of goods shown, will be the prices. We submit you a few prices to give you an idea what rare bargains these goods really are:

Suits that others ask you \$15 for, our price, \$10.
Suits that others ask you \$10 for, our price, \$7.50.
Suits that others ask you \$5 and \$9 for, our price, \$3.

Not a garment in the entire lot but what is strictly all wool, and will give good service. You will be sure to profit by visiting us while this sale lasts, which will be as long as the goods hold out. It may be only a few days and may be a month. First come, first served. We would suggest an early call, as these are sure to sell quickly. See us if you care to save money.

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters. Bellefonte.

Bargains - Bargains

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a. m., 10.00 a. m., 1.20, 5.45 and 7.40 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m., 10.15 a. m., 5.02 p. m., 6.00 p. m., and 8.00 p. m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.15 a. m. and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.25 a. m. and 8.00 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDER MINISTRATION; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (Three Courses); and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.

2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.

3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.

4. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; COURSE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; these are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.

5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.

6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.

7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years' ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.

8. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional); French, German and English (required); one or more continued through the entire course.

9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.

10. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.

11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History Political Economy, etc.

12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.

13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough. Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week, June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

GEORGE W. ATHERTON, LL.D., President, State College, Centre Co., Pa.

WANTED-SALESMEN We want a few Choice Line of Nursery stock. We cannot make you rich in a month but can give you steady employment and will pay you well for it. Our prices correspond with the times. Write for terms and territory to

THE HAWKS NURSERY CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

ATTORNEYS.

IRA C. MITCHELL, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct194

JOHN KLINE, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office on second floor of Fust's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. an87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. an85

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Conrad Building. jan92

HELMANT DALE, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly. Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider's Exchange. ge.

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES, SPANGLER & HEWES, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

S. D. GETTIG, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations in German and English. Office in Exchange Building. s

N. B. SPANGLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov193

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., BELLEFONTE, PA. Receive deposits. Discount notes. jan92

J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

HAG HOTEL, Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte can secure pure 4 to 6 room houses from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

UTAH HOUSE, POTTERS MILLS, PA. James S. Bish, Proprietor. Opened again, the house having been remodeled, repainted, and newly furnished. The public will find it first-class in table, and all other respects. Summer boarders taken on reasonable terms. Healthy locality, fishing and hunting grounds convenient. laprim

IRVIN HOUSE, S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor, LOCK HAVEN, PA. Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE, W. L. Daggett, Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA. Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE, Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA. New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL, D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor, SPRING MILLS, PA. Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERTHOFF HOUSE, J. M. Neubaum, Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA. Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

OLD FORT HOTEL, EDWIN RUEL, Proprietor. This old and well-known house has been newly furnished throughout. Accommodations first-class and rates reasonable. Private parties can have special accommodation. apr94t

A. B. HARTER, AUCTIONEER, MILLHEIM, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 25, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.15 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday) For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.35 p. m., Baltimore, 5.10 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-board points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.37 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.25 p. m., Baltimore, 6.40 p. m., Washington, 7.50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. (Daily except Sunday.) For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York 3.15 a. m., Baltimore 2.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.48 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.25 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.25 a. m., week days, 10.35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.40 a. m., Washington, 7.40 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily.) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily.) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kenosha, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday.) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a. m., Baltimore 4.45 a. m., Harrisburg 5.15 a. m., daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. Daily except Sunday; arriving at Montandon 10.17 a. m.

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a. m., Washington 7.50 a. m., Baltimore, 5.55 a. m., Wilkesbarre 10.15 a. m., (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p. m., with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a. m., Phila., 12.25 p. m.; Washington at 10.30 a. m., Baltimore at 11.40 a. m., Wilkesbarre 3.12 p. m., arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p. m., week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p. m., week days, 2.00 p. m. Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p. m., week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p. m., Baltimore 4.45 p. m., arriving at Montandon 9.45 p. m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p. m., Phila. 11.30 p. m., Washington 10.40 p. m., Baltimore, 11.50 p. m., (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a. m., with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYONE RAILROAD. Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P. M. A. M. STATIONS. A. M. P. M. 1.58 5.40 Montandon 9.10 4.56

2.01 6.15 Lewisburg 9.40 4.57

2.17 6.22 Biehl 8.52 4.29

2.22 6.28 Vicksburg 8.47 4.30

2.31 6.37 Millburg 8.38 4.27

2.43 6.50 Millmont 8.25 4.15

2.57 6.58 Glen Iron 8.17 4.07

3.20 7.27 Paddy Mountain 7.48 3.49

3.30 7.38 Coburn 7.38 3.30

3.37 7.45 Lerby 7.30 3.25

3.47 7.55 Rising Spring 7.21 3.14

3.53 8.02 Penn Cove 7.14 3.07

4.01 8.09 Centre Hall 7.06 3.01

4.07 8.16 Gregg 7.01 2.54

4.13 8.23 Linden Hall 6.52 2.47

4.18 8.28 Oak Hall 6.47 2.42

4.22 8.32 Lenont 6.42 2.37

4.27 8.37 Dale Summit 6.38 2.33

4.37 8.47 Pleasant Gap 6.28 2.23

4.49 8.50 Aermann 6.23 2.18

4.55 8.55 Bellefonte 6.20 2.15

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For rates, maps, etc., call on agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agt.

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Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address:

C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opposite PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HENCH & DROMGOLD'S

SAW MILL AND ENGINES

A wonderful improvement in Friction Feeds and Clog-Back, Rock motion of Carriage 3 times faster than any other in the market. Frictionless Catch Feed, causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing, a great saving in power and wear. Send 4 cents in stamps for large Catalogue and prices. Also Spring Harrows, Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers, etc. Address: HENCH & DROMGOLD, Mfrs., York, Pa.

THE NEWS.

In an explosion at the Cambria Iron Works several men were hurt. Aaron Lyman, a fireman, met with a horrible death in Cincinnati by falling upon a live wire. Burglars ransacked two business establishments in Norfolk, Va. and escaped. Captain Wm. J. Jones of the ship Bidston Hill, at Newport News, Va., was held for the action of the federal grand jury for ordering a custom-house inspector off his vessel. The Delaware State Senate passed the House bill making Margaret H. and Rosalie Wilson the daughters and heirs of J. Edward Addicks. Judge Wood discharged Charles J. and Frank R. D. Meadowcroft, insolvent bankrupts, from indictment in Chicago on charges of receiving money when they knew their bank was insolvent. Dr. J. B. Murphy, of Chicago, was elected president of the National Association of Railway Surgeons at its session in Chicago.

Herman Sparr was acquitted in the United States Circuit Court in San Francisco on the charge of assisting in the murder of Second Mate Maurice Fitzgerald, of the American bark Hesper. He was found guilty on a former trial, and the United States Supreme Court reversed the case. The Knights of Pythias, at Indiana, decided to make war on the Improved Order Knights of Pythias. Ten people were killed in the cyclone near Wichita, Kan. Ex-County Clerk D. W. Sonder, who disappeared from Fort Wayne, Ind., four months ago, and went to Africa, has come back. At Omaha, Neb., William H. Meggule, assistant cashier of the First National Bank, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head at the residence of George Barker, president of the National Bank of Commerce. At Tazewell, Tenn., Grant Doore, a tough character, was the defendant in a trial before Justice Mayes. Bill Carroll was a witness, and Doore charged him with swearing to a lie. A quarrel ensued, in which Doore shot Carroll, who died from the effects of the wound. Doore was arrested. David Kasser was arrested at Canton, O., for counterfeiting. Counterfeiting materials, moulds and coin were found in his possession. Kasser is a confederate of the lawyer Michener, of Canton, who was arrested in Massillon, April 27, for passing counterfeit gold coins.

Howard E. Thomas was arrested in Philadelphia on a bench warrant, issued by the United States Court at Topeka, Kan., accusing him of sending an obscene photograph through the mails. The steamer A. Everett was sunk in Lake Huron by the ice. The first meeting of the Supreme Council, United Bank Knights of Pythias, began in Indianapolis. The pottery combination known as the Akron-Canton Storeware Agency, with headquarters in Akron, O., was broken. The decision of Judge Smith in the famous suit of the Stockton Combined Harvester and Agricultural Works, in Stockton, Cal., against the Glens Falls, and seventy-two other insurance companies, to recover \$90,000 as insurance on property of the plaintiff burned several years ago, was rendered in favor of the Harvester Company for the full amount. Tom Metzger, one of the most-sought-for forgers in the country, was arrested in Chicago on a charge of swindling the National Bank of Butte, Mont., a week ago, out of \$6,000 by means of a forged check. Metzger's companion, said to be Charles Whitman or Charles Marion escaped. When arrested \$4,000 in gold and bills were found on Metzger's person.

Frederick A. Frenchy, colored, was burned to death at Wilmington, Del. An unsuccessful effort was made to wreck an Atlantic Coastline train near Charleston, S. C. A nine-months' drought was broken in Oklahoma. The National Association of Railway Surgeons met in Chicago. Governor Morton granted a respite of one week to Dr. Buchanan. The schooner Henry Parker, from New York to Norfolk, went ashore near Smith's Island life-saving station, Virginia. The crew—six men—were saved. The Central Hotel, William W. Turner, proprietor, was closed by the sheriff in Pottsville, Pa., on executions amounting to \$14,000. Mrs. Turner is the execution creditor. The assets are \$10,000. Alphonso F. Cutler was committed by the coroner's jury in Philadelphia for the murder of John Logan. The use was begun in Boston of electric cars as mail distributors.

The Tragic Commercial Company, of Laramie, Wyo., has made an assignment to E. M. Crumline. The liabilities are \$83,000; assets nominally \$100,000. The direct cause of the failure was a fire a month ago, by which the firm lost \$70,000. G. A. R. Hall in Elyria, Ohio, was almost demolished by a terrific gas explosion. A gas jet was in some way opened without being lit, and filled the place with gas. When Janitor Martin Fidler struck a match in the hall a heavy explosion followed. Fidler was heavily burned. An explosion occurred in the Hagley yard of E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co., in Wilmington, when two of the rolling mills were blown up, shaking the neighborhood for some distance around. Fortunately, no fatalities occurred, no one being in the mills at the time. The C. M. Sanger Sons Company, wholesale saddlery dealers in Milwaukee, made an assignment to Oscar H. Pierce, the bookkeeper of the company. The bond of the assignee was fixed at \$95,000. The assignment is the result of the assassination of Emil A. Sanger, who was the president of the company.

TRAIN ROBBERS DRIVEN OFF.

Worsted by a Train Crew at the Price of the Engineer's Life.

The Chicago and Alton passenger train, due at Springfield, Ill., at 12:30 A. M., was boarded by robbers at Carlinville, who, at a place one-half mile north of there, attacked the trainmen and ordered them to hold up their hands. The engineer and fireman refused and a desperate fight began. Six robbers were fired and engineer Holmes was killed. One of the robbers was recaptured and the other two escaped. A posse was organized and started in pursuit. Engineer Holmes' body was taken to Carlinville. He was one of the oldest engineers on the road. The robbers secured nothing.

The steam yacht Onida, which arrived at New York from Nassau, N. P., reported that when off Hatteras she saw the bark Wm. H. Dietz, bound from Brunswick for Philadelphia, on fire and abandoned. This is probably the vessel reported by the steamer Dun-

TEN KILLED.

Kansas Cyclone Spreads Ruin in Its Narrow Path.

LIKE AN ELEPHANT'S TRUNK

A Whirling Black Cloud Struck the Farming Country South of Patterson, Kans., and Left Nothing Standing in Its Way.

Wreck, ruin, and loss of life were crowded into a brief space of time by a cyclone in the farming district twenty miles east of Hutchinson, Kans. Ten lives were crushed out.

About 4:20 o'clock P. M., a twirling, huriling cloud was seen to approach Patterson, a small station on the Frisco road, about six miles from Burton. The air was dry and filled with electricity. Those who saw it say it resembled a great mass of flying smoke and dust from a prairie fire. The air was hot as if it came from a furnace. The storm struck about a mile south of Patterson, and for sixteen miles in a northwesterly direction left death and ruin in a path 100 yards to a quarter of a mile in width. Twenty were injured.

The residence of Cyrus Hinkstein, William White, B. E. Friselle, and A. S. Powell were demolished, and many others damaged. The pupils of the Hege District School, in the path of the storm, were hurried out of danger by the young lady teacher, and she is the heroine of the hour. A few minutes after the last pupil left the building fell.

WHAT THE STORM LOOKED LIKE.

The sky was overspread with black clouds, and the storm cloud as it approached the town wound about like the swaying trunk of a giant elephant. After the cyclone swept by, leaving devastation and death in its wake, the citizens went to work caring for the wounded and removing the dead bodies from beneath the heaps of debris.

Rain had been falling throughout Southwestern Kansas at intervals for two days, and there was a severe hail storm in this section. Of the twenty injured, Mrs. Frye, Joseph Wear, and Mr. Friselle will die.

The first house demolished was that of Mrs. Frye, a small structure. The houses of Jake Salmisky and John Suttbach were wrecked, but no one was killed. George Wear's fine residence was reduced to kindling wood. His wife and three children were killed. Two of the children escaped by going into the cellar.

E. C. Caldwell's house, on the West Side, was destroyed. The family escaped by going into the cellar. D. E. Friselle's new \$3,000 house was wiped out, leaving only the cellar in which were his wife and three children uninjured. Across the road was the large house of J. B. Friselle which met the fate of all in the tornado's pathway. Mrs. Friselle was fatally hurt. William Armstrong's house was torn to pieces, he was killed and his wife seriously injured. William Morris was severely injured, and "Grandpa" Chapin killed when his house was torn by the wind.

STRANGE DEEDS OF THE WIND.

The homes of William White and Cyrus Henson were also destroyed and the latter was injured fatally, it is feared. The houses of J. B. Parker, Spencer Ray, J. A. Cummings and M. G. Hegre were demolished, but the only person dangerously injured is Mrs. Cummings.

Jacob Stinekey saw the storm and hastened from the field, where he was working. He turned his horses in the barn and ran to the house taking the family into the cellar. The storm blew away the barn, lifted the house from its foundation and landed one of the horses on Mrs. Stinekey, probably injuring her fatally. The horse was taken from the cellar unhurt and unharmed. The Schmidt family of four were all killed.

A west-bound passenger train on the Santa Fe was held at Halstead until the storm had passed. Where it crossed the track telegraph lines, poles, wires and all were swept away. The train would certainly have been wrecked had it gone ahead. In addition to the houses destroyed were barns, buildings, orchards, etc., while the pathway of the storm is lined with carcasses of dead horses, cattle, hogs, and other animals.

The loss will be great, as the district visited was settled by well-to-do farmers.

WAR IN THE EAST AT AN END.

Peace Negotiations Are at Last Completed Between China and Japan.

Important advice indicating the termination of the war between China and Japan were received in Washington. While details of negotiations are in no respect complete the information leads to positive impressions that the war is practically over, and enough is given in them to clearly present a situation in thorough consonance with the United Press reports of an early settlement of the war in the east. Not among the least interesting facts contained in the assurance received in Washington, is Li Hung Chang has been instructed by the imperial dynasty to make his immediate return to Peking, the instructions themselves growing out of the suggestion from the peace ambassador acting in his capacity as minister plenipotentiary, and the meaning whereof is to be instructed only in the light of indicating that upon his arrival at the Chinese seat of government final and decisive action will be taken in exchanging ratifications of the peace treaty a ready in virtual existence.

Few other facts are conveyed in the advice citing these facts, but an interesting one in keeping with the assertions that a peaceful solution of the war has been reached is contained in the fact that Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, whose diplomatic functions have, it is considered, had appreciable weight on both sides in the settlement of the all-important disputes, left Peking and is expected to arrive in Washington about the latter part of June, coming by way of Chefoo and Tien-Tsin.

In official quarters in Washington, these facts, limited as they are in detailed circumstances, seem clearly to indicate a nearer approach to a definite peace than any that has been heretofore presented.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The Rev. C. U. Starkweather, an Episcopal minister, has been elected Mayor of Superior, Wis. He declares himself in favor of open saloons Sunday, calling them "poor men's clubs."

Rev. W. S. Langford, secretary of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church, bears a striking resemblance to Bishop Potter, for whom he is often mistaken. Dr. Langford's precise mode of speech, gestures and unassuming mannerisms are very like those of his ecclesiastical superior.

Mr. Arthur Balfour is not content with golf as an outdoor pastime. He has been practicing on a bicycle in Carlton House Terrace, under the approving eye of Mr. Akers-Douglas. Since Robert Lowe used to ride a bicycle, no Parliamentarian of the first rank has patronized that steed till now. Mr. Balfour's example is likely to be extensively followed to the disgust of London cabmen.

Sigean, chief of the Ponds, who is about 30 years of age, has just been visiting Cape Town. He was greatly impressed with what he saw. His grandfather, Fak, was renowned as the cruellest chief in Pondoland. Sigean is clad in European garments, but has still much to learn. He is very superstitious, and was accompanied in his sightseeing excursions by his witch-doctor.

Lieutenant Louis M. Stoddard, who was an officer on board the Monitor at the time of her historic fight with the Merrimack, is a fine-looking and well-preserved man of about 55 years old. Only three of the officers of that gallant craft are living—her commander, Admiral Worden, L. M. Stoddard and Samuel Howard, and the three live in Washington they get together every now and then and indulge in reminiscences. Samuel Staples, who lately died in Concord, Mass., was famous for his friends, among whom were Emerson, Theodore, Alcott and Bull, the inventor of the Concord grape. Mr. Staples was at one time the town jailer, and he once had Alcott and Thoreau for prisoners, the former for a few hours, the latter for a night. Alcott's offense was the non-payment of a small tax debt, which he refused on principle. "I never heard a man talk honest," said Mr. Staples.

WORK AND WORKERS.

Ten non-union men notified the operators of Williams' mine, Pomeroy, O., that they would work no more and the strikers have raised funds to send them away.

A special from Ekhorn, W. Va., says there is a strong probability that the 7,000 miners of the Flat Top region will strike May 1 against a reduction, which, it is said, the proprietors have agreed upon.

The management of the Nickels mills Tar-klin, R. I., notified its employees that an increase in price from 10 to 15 cents per day would go into effect at once. The increase is satisfactory, and a threatened strike averted.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor met in Indianapolis, Ind., with Pres. Kent John McBride in the chair. The body will remain in session until a number of important matters are settled. The weavers of the woolen mills of A. L. Sayles & Sons, Passaic, R. I., have gone out on a strike. A week ago they asked for a practical advance of 15 per cent. in wages, restoring the scale paid before the reduction of 1893.

The textile situation in Olneyville, Rhode Island, reached a crisis when 300 weavers employed by the Providence and National Woollen mills struck and more than 2,000 other operatives were obliged to cease work, as both the mills at once shut down.

In New York 2,000 tailors on ready-made work went on strike in obedience to an order of the Tailors' Progressive Union. The strike is for an increase of 10 to 15 per cent. in the rate of wages over that paid last year.

The miners employed at the Germania, Pa., mines of Henry P. Forstmann, on the Wheeling division of the B. & O., have struck against a reduction in the mining rate from 69 to 60 cents. Mr. Forstmann says he will begin to import men.

The North Branch Steel Company, whose works are at Danville, Mountaineer county, Pa., will soon start up their Bessemer Steel plant, which has been idle since its construction in 1883, owing to the better prices now asked by bloom and billet manufacturers.

A meeting of delegates from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia is in session in Cincinnati, at which Chief Sargent and secretary Arnold are present to exemplify the new ritual for the second degree.

Samuel K. Wilson, the millionaire woolen manufacturer of Trenton, N. J., whose employees have been on a strike for the past seven weeks for the restoration of the second 10 per cent. reduction made in their wages last fall, met a delegation of the striking weavers, and consented to their demands.

A TORNADO IN OMAHA.

Houses Demolished and Persons Hurt Before Daylight.

A tornado struck the northern part of Omaha, Neb., demolishing a number of dwellings and outhouses and destroying many trees. Seven persons are reported injured.

The storm only struck the earth for a moment and then rebounded into the air. Its course was from the northwest to the southeast; it was about a block in width and only covered a territory of about four blocks long. Some of the residents who saw it from a vantage of three or four blocks away said that as nearly as could be seen in the darkness it looked as though a bunch of clouds came swirling through the air from the northeast and after striking the cottages bounded into the air like a ball.

Outside of the immediate neighborhood of the devastation the wind was no greater than it was in other portions of the city. Immediately after the greatest force of the wind had subsided rain fell in torrents.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A severe rain, hail and wind storm struck this city. Little damage was done, but north of here, where the storm was more severe, it is feared the hail injured the fruit crop. The rain was badly needed.

Amelia River-Chandler has lost her eyelids. She is said to be growing stout. Mrs. Chandler recently visited San Francisco, where she made the customary trip through Chinatown and then departed.

A BIG DAM BREAKS.

Causing Heavy Loss of Life and Property in France.

OVER A HUNDRED DROWNED.

Million of Tons of Water Let Loose on a Peaceful Valley to Carry Death and Destruction in Its Course—Help for the Afflicted People.

By the bursting of the great dyke at Bouzey in the Epinal district of the Vosges, France, the whole Aviere Valley has been laid in ruins, over a hundred lives have been lost and millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed. One hundred and fifteen deaths have already been reported, but only fifty bodies have been recovered. It is believed that the death list will be greatly in excess of the figures above given when all the districts devastated are heard from. It is supposed that many of the dead were swept into isolated places, where it will be a long time before the bodies are found.

The volume of water held back by the dyke is estimated at 8,000,000 cubic yards. A break was made 100 yards long and through this breach the water poured in a great volume, sweeping down on a peaceful and prosperous valley.

The whole region over which the thousand tons of water swept over is strewn with every sort of wreckage and the whole country presents a most desolate aspect. Is many places the early crops were swept clean out of the ground and the losses thus incurred will be very heavy.

The Aviere, a small, narrow stream, is now in some places a mile and a half wide. The railway and places in the vicinity of the Darnestelles station were torn up, rails and ties were swept away and the embankments destroyed. Nearly every bridge on the line of the road was either destroyed or so badly damaged that they will have to be rebuilt.

The construction of the dyke or dam, which is not far from the German frontier, almost due east of Paris, was commenced in 1875 and finished in 1881. In 1889 it was strengthened. It was of heavy masonry 550 feet long, 65 feet high and 6 feet thick at the base. The masonry was carried into the ground to a depth of 30 feet below the level of the valley into which the reservoir discharged its water. It was built against a vertical face of solid rock having a maximum height of 18 feet. The base rested on a sandstone bottom of an old formation.

The massive construction of the dam was considered to be a guarantee that it would hold back any weight of water that could be brought against it. Until the strengthening of the work in 1888 it was not subjected to the full pressure of the water when it was built to hold.

The distress among the homeless dwellers of the valleys is very great, and in many places they appear to be mentally benumbed by the calamity that has befallen them. The government is fully awake to the disaster and is doing everything possible to relieve the suffering.

Three thousand francs have already been received for relief purposes and the ministers will bring five thousand more from the funds of their departments and one thousand francs contributed by President Faure. Madame Helne has sent twenty thousand francs, which will be applied to relieving the sufferers.

The prefect of the department has visited all the districts affected by the disaster. He has organized the employees on the public roads, and aided by the military, will as soon as possible restore communication. The employees and soldiers will immediately search for the dead and bury all the dead animals they may find.

The municipal authorities are working unceasingly in distributing relief and making order out of the chaos prevailing. Over 60,000 persons from the nearby towns and the surrounding country visited the scene of the disaster.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Six men were killed and several injured by the collapse of an amphitheatre surrounding a cockpit at Hualta, Mex.

A dispatch from Tallahassee, Fla., says that Henry Barnter, a 12-year-old boy, who was bitten by a cat six weeks ago, died after suffering two days from hydrophobia.

In Providence, R. I., an electric car ran into a wagon, in which was a party of young people. Emily Handy, 12 years old, was probably fatally injured, and four others seriously.

Thillie Rauche, the 6-year-old daughter of George Rauche, who was taken ill after eating some "April fool" candy, died in New York. The child showed symptoms of arsenical poisoning.

The Brothers of Nazareth Home, on the priory farm, at Chestnut Ridge, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. The children were all gotten safely out of the building. The loss will exceed \$30,000.

Six tons of nitro-glycerine in the factory of the Ohio and Indiana Torpedo Company, at Lima, O., exploded. Many windows were broken and other damage was done to the buildings, but no person was injured.

Ten towboats owned and L. N. Bunton struck the Norfolk and Western Railroad bridge at Kenova, W. Va., wrecking 13 barges and sinking 133,000 bushels of coal. The loss will amount to about \$30,000.

The Navy Department received a telegram announcing that Coxswain John Johnson was killed on the new cruiser Olympia, off San Diego, on Wednesday, by an accident happening to a five-inch-rapid-fire gun.

Captain Wilkie, of the steamship Bowden, at Baltimore, from Port Antonio, Jamaica, reported a large steamer, apparently about 2,500 tons, ashore at Cape Pales, South of Cape Henry. She was lying broadside on the shore and was rolling heavily.

Charles Wheeler, of Dexter, Me., and Charles J. Kelley and his wife, of Berlin Falls, was asphyxiated by escaping illuminating gas in a hotel at Concord, N. H. Kelley, who was on his wedding trip, is in a critical condition. Wheeler, who was resuscitated, said he had blown out the gas.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Senator White aroused his colleagues by accusing committee chairman of pocketing bills. Many bills were acted upon in both branches.

In the new Legislative apportionment bill most changes affect the Western part of the State.

The dispute on Bible reading in the Waverly School Board will again be referred to the Lackawanna Courts.

The Funeral Directors' Association of Pennsylvania elected officers at Pittsburgh. William Baliz, a hotel keeper at Lancaster, was shot and mortally wounded by Adam Berish, his discharged bartender.

Wife-murderer Charles Garrett, at Latham, Pa., sent for two spiritual advisers.

Proceedings were instituted at Hollidaysburg to compel a foreclosure sale of the road and franchise of the Alcona, Clearfield & Northern Railroad Company.

Detective Keighran, at Wilkes-Barre, testified that the prisoner, Hendricks, had admitted to him that he had killed Bernard Belek.

There is a good bit of hard cash in the State's strong box at the close of business for the month of April, State Treasurer Jackson reporting \$4,437,833.70 to the general fund. Of this \$307,451.99 has been advanced to the members and employees of the Legislature, which still leaves over \$4,000,000.

The Gettysburg Electric Railroad right of way case, appealed from the decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern Pennsylvania district, was docketed in the United States Supreme Court at Washington.

The case is one in which the United States sought to prevent the running of electric cars through the Gettysburg battlefield by having the company's right of way condemned as a part of the reservation. The Circuit Judge decided against the Government.

Lizzie Pogand, a 12-year-old child of Chester, was bitten and chewed almost to death by a vicious dog as she was on her way home from school. The dog was chewing at her legs and body when a man drove the animal off. When picked up the child was unconscious. Over fifty bites was found on her body.

Howard Bolick, aged 35 years, proprietor of the Bolick Hotel, near Gordon, died at the Misen's Hospital from a fracture of the skull obtained by being thrown from a horse.

J. M. Lewis, inspector of mines for the Fifth Anthracite District, has just completed his annual report for 1894. The report shows the total number of tons of coal produced to be 6,192,591. Of this amount the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company produced 835,546 tons. The number of tons of coal shipped was 732,600. There were employed 2,97 men. Seven fatal and no non-fatal accidents occurred during the year. The men worked 221 days.

Christian Monk, a resident of Eckley for twenty years, committed suicide by hanging at his home in Hazleton. Mrs. Monk discovered her husband's body dangling from a bed post in his room. The man had made a noose out of his suspenders and had fastened one end of it to the post with the noose around his neck. Death was due to strangulation, as his feet were touching the ground and he could easily have saved himself if he desired. No cause can be assigned for the act. A widow and nine children survive him.

Three of the robbers who made off with \$35,000 at Port Royal were caught at Huntingdon.

Six drivers employed at Red Ash Colliery went on strike for an increase of wages. Five hundred are idle as a result.

Judge Lyon was sworn in at Pottsville. James Hendricks was placed on trial at Wilkes-Barre for the murder of Barney Reich.

By a fall of rock in the Richmond shaft, Scranton, Patrick Noone was instantly killed and his laborer slightly injured. Noone and his laborer were engaged in filling a car when a slab of rock over five feet long and nearly six inches thick fell, crushing the life out of Noone's body. He was forty years of age and married.

Six driver boys at the Red Ash Colliery struck work because they had to do the work of spraggers and waste spraggers' pay for it \$1.65 a day. Four hundred men are out of work as a result of the strike. Hon. Morgan B. Williams, vice-president of the company, said the employees' demands would not be allowed.

So far but thirty-four acts have been passed by the Legislature, of these six have been vetoed by the Governor and the remainder were approved.

Samuel Carpenter, suspected of killing Mrs. Blackwell, at Phillipsburg, tried to kill himself in the Eastern Jail.

Two women and a policeman were seriously hurt and four houses were wrecked by a natural gas explosion in Wilkes-Barre.

Secretary Edge, of the State Board of Agriculture, says that in his opinion the high price of beef is unwarranted.

Fire in Pittsburgh caused a loss of \$20,000 and it is thought a sick man was burned to death.

John H. Sprow, one of the best foundrymen in Chester county, died at his residence 2410 West Third street, of lockjaw, the result of injuries received. Mr. Sprow fell while boarding a car in Philadelphia, breaking a finger, and receiving injuries about the neck. He was brought home when lockjaw set in.

While walking on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks west of Lancaster, William Haines was murdered by a man named Skunk Black. Haines was found by a track war blood was flowing from a wound in his abdomen and his body was otherwise mutilated. He can give no description of his assailants and the object of the attack is a mystery, as no attempt was made to rob him. He was brought to a hospital and his condition is critical.

EIGHTEEN YEARS IN PRISON.

Train Robber Morgan Refused a New Trial by a Virginia Court.

The Supreme Court of Appeals refused a writ of error in the case of the Aquia Creek train robber, who was arrested in Cincinnati and taken to Stafford county, Va., for trial. This settles the case and Morgan must go to the penitentiary for eighteen years. No power can now save him except the Governor.

INVALID AND NURSE PERISH.

Three Lives Lost at a Fire in a Pittsburgh Dwelling.

A frame dwelling owned by Henry Snyder in the East End, and occupied by Samuel Weaver and his family, was burned and three lives were lost. Mr. Weaver was very ill with typhoid fever and could not be gotten out. The other victims were Frederick Snyder, son of the owner of the building, and Wm. Mitchell, a nurse, who was attending Mr. Weaver. He remained with his patient in the hope of saving him, and thus sacrificed his own life.

The fire started in an adjoining house and soon communicated to the Snyder Building. Mrs. Weaver is the mother of a two-days-old baby, and she and her child were rescued with great difficulty. She is in a serious condition from exposure and fright.

A number of men ran to the rescue of Weaver and carried him part way out when they laid him on a cot and continued their journey. The man who was at the head of the cot was walking backward. The space was cramped and the man was forced against a table on which a glass lamp was burning. The lamp was thrown to the floor and the flames set fire to the carpet. At this instant an outside porch which was burning gave way and swung against the door. The door fell in and a mass of burning wood followed it, some of it falling on Weaver's body and the men around him. The cot could not be moved and the rescuers were forced to leave the invalid and run for their own safety. The loss was about \$10,000.

ROOSEVELT RESIGNS.

Says He Has Accepted a Police Commission and a New York.

It was definitely learned in Washington that Theodore Roosevelt had presented his resignation to the President. Speaking on the subject he said:

"Yes, I have handed in my resignation to the President. Mayor Strong, of New York, has requested me to take the position of Police Commissioner and I have accepted. I do not know what our powers will be under the new legislation and so it is of course impossible to say what I think the board can accomplish. All I can say is that whatever ability I have I shall give to the work and that as Police Commissioner I shall act solely with a view to the well-being of the city and the interests of the service and shall take account only of the efficiency, honesty and record of the men. Neither in making appointments nor removals shall I pay any heed to the political or religious affiliations of anyone. Outside of the position I shall of course remain, as I always have been, a strong Republican. I shall leave shortly, but the exact date of my departure has not been settled."

It is generally believed in Pittsburgh that the operators will combine to fight the miners of the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio road. Non-union men have been brought in to take the places of strikers and more are coming.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.		
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat. \$		@ \$ 4
High Grade Extra.....		26
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	63 1/2	
CORN—No. 2 White.....	50	
OATS—Southern & Penn. 37		
RYE—No. 2.....	65	
HAY—Choice Timothy.....	13 00	13
Good to Prime.....	12 50	13
STRAW—Rye in car lds.....	12 00	12
Wheat Blocks.....	6 50	7
Oat Blocks.....	8 00	8

THE AFTERGLOW.

The weary day has reached its end at last;
Rich sunset tints to darkness slowly turn;
Now night descends o'er all, while flitting past
The dainty fire-fly's signals brightly burn.
Shrill pipe the cricket and the katydid,
The swallow sweeps in dusky circles slow,
The whippoorwill calls, in the woodland hid;
Suddenly gleams the west in crimson—
lo!
There comes the afterglow.
Love's weary day is done, and fades in pain;
Tho' love has fled, 'tis better to forget;
Letters and broken pledges yet remain,
Sorrow, remorse and every late regret.
Darkness is o'er my life; yet when at eve,
As twilight gathers and the shadows grow,
Fond thoughts of her, my love of yore, I weave;
My heart beats strangely quick again, for lo!
It is Love's afterglow.
—Lindsay Flavel Mines.

IN THE FACE OF DEATH.

BY T. S. F. ORDWAY.

"The horse is mine, and you nor any other man shan't ride him without I say so!"
"And I say the horse is mine, and I'll ride him without asking your leave, or anybody else's."
The two men faced each other with lowering brows and defiant looks, when a small, quiet looking man limped forward and interposed.
"Come, now, drop this foolishness! If I hear another word about that mustang I'll shoot him, and end the fuss. I'm captain of this outfit, and as long as I am there's got to be peace in the family!"
There was a ring of authority in his voice, and a flash in his blue eyes that showed him to be a natural commander, and one not to be trifled with. The two angry men stood sullenly silent, while he went on more genially:
"Come, shake hands and call it a draw; at any rate till we get out of here. I can't have the two best men in the outfit quarreling! You can't either of you ride the horse now, anyway, and from the way things look, it's a mighty slim chance whether you ever will. If you're spoiling for a fight, those redskins out yonder will accommodate you, at the drop of a hat! Come, drop it, I say, and shake hands like men!"
But the two belligerents looked scowlingly at each other and then at Clay. His influence was too great to permit of a continuance of the quarrel in his presence, but instead of shaking hands they turned and strode sulkily away.
They had trapped, hunted, starved, revealed, dug and fought Indians together for years. Each had more than once risked his life for the other, in the same matter of fact way in which he would have handed him his pouch of tobacco.
When Sam Finch had been stricken by smallpox in a Crow village, and all the Indians who were not yet attacked had fled in terrified haste, Tom Collins had stayed, and for six long weeks waged his solitary fight with death—his only companions the snarling coyotes and the heavy winged buzzards, his only rest the few brief moments he could snatch when the raging delirium of his patient was overcome by bodily exhaustion; till at last the sick man crept feebly back to life, and could be taken by his devoted nurse to where more efficient, though not tenderer, care and help could be given.
And now these two were as bitter in feud as they had been close in friendship. The question at issue was the ownership of a grand black stallion that had been lassoed while leading his wild herd on the plains between the Mogollones and the Colorado Chiquita. His neck had first been encircled by Collins' lasso, but the tough hide of the lariat had been gnawed by a coyote, so that it broke when the wild horse plunged. Before he could thunder away, the lasso of Finch held him.
"My horse!" said Finch.
"I stopped him," said Collins.
"He'd have got away without me, for your lasso broke," cried Finch; and so the quarrel began. At first they spoke laughingly, then angrily, till things were said on both sides that neither man thought he could ever forgive. Meantime the black, which had been broken to saddle in one day's rough riding, was used by none of the prospecting party.
As the disputants strode away Clay muttered to himself:
"Queer what fools men will make of themselves! The idea of those two men quarreling about a horse, when the chances are a thousand to one that their scalp will both be fluttering at the end of Apache lances within 24 hours!"
The sun was about an hour high, and the wide, level mesa glowed and quivered in the heat. North, south, east, west, wherever Clay looked, he saw the cordon of Apaches. Some sat their ponies like bronze statues, some were stretched on the ground asleep, some galloped down the little canon for water, but all waited quietly for the time when their grim allies, heat, thirst and exhaustion, should deliver the prospectors into their hands.
These were a party of twelve strong men who had started from Taos three weeks earlier under the guidance of John Burt, who came in from no one

know where, sorely wounded, and protesting that he had rediscovered the famous, long lost Canon de Oro of the "Valley of Death" in Arizona. He brought with him a nugget of gold as large as a baby's hand to bear out his story; he told how he had barely eluded the Apaches, after they had killed all his friends; he swore that the Canon de Oro literally shone with gold; and the upshot was this prospecting expedition under the leadership of Clay.
Two days before this Jub's band of Apaches, out on the warpath, had attacked Clay's party with an overwhelming force. Burt and three others had fallen at the first fire, and the rest, fighting desperately, had at last succeeded in taking refuge on a mound about a hundred feet long by fifty feet wide, rising some ten feet from the plain.
Irregular lines of stone walls, jutting from the ground, and hollow pits, where the roofs of the lower chambers had fallen in, showed it to be the ruin of one of the "pueblos," once so common all through that country. It furnished a position impregnable to the dashes of the undisciplined Indians, who had at last settled down to starve the defenders out. The whites had food enough for several days, but no water. This the Indians could procure from a little branch of the Colorado Chiquita, which ran about five miles away, but the besieged had no such recourse.
One of their number, Aleck Pike, wounded in the first day's fight, was already delirious from his wounds and from thirst, and the rest were suffering greatly; for the two day's siege and loss of rest, joined to the burning sun, which aggravated their thirst, was telling fearfully upon them.
"Sweet prospect, this, for a man with a wife and two kids waiting for him in Taos!" said Clay to himself.
"Well, Sallie, you're a plainsman's daughter, and you know what kind of a life mine was before you married me—and I wish you'd been home so that I could have kissed you good-bye before I started. But I've been in worse places than this before now, and saved my scalp, and please God, I may see you and the kids yet before the redskins get me."
He limped over to where the men were standing, and spoke aloud:
"Well, boys, something's got to be done. Those fellows out there seem to have taken root. We can hold out a couple of days longer, maybe, but after that we'll be past praying for. We've got to do something, and do it quick. Anybody got anything to propose?"
"Only thing I see," said one of the men, "is to make a dash and cut our way through, if we can."
"Yes, if we can, but—we can't. Those fellows out there are too many for us."
"Well, anyhow, I'd rather go under with a bullet through me than stay here and die, like a trapped ki-yote!"
"So'd I, but there's Aleck," pointing to the sick man; "we can't take him with us, and it won't do to leave him behind."
"No use of the rest of us staying here to die, when it won't do him any good."
"That may be, but we promised to stick together, and I'm going to do my share of it."
"Cap," spoke up Collins, "how far are we from Fort Merritt?"
"About sixty miles."
"And what way?"
"Due north, as far as I can make it. Why?"
"Well, I was thinking maybe one of us might slip through the redskins yonder, and get to the fort and let the troops know how we're fixed. Cap'n Kirby wouldn't ask anything better than a chance for a slap at old Juh."
"Hum! yes; but I don't think anyone could get through."
"There's no telling where lightning might strike; and a fellow might as well die there as here."
Clay hesitated. "What do you say, men?" he asked, presently.
"There ain't no show to get through," said one.
"We might as well try it; we can't do any worse," another protested.
"We'd better stick together—we're snowed under, anyhow," still another said.
"Well," said Clay, "if it's our only chance, will any one here try?"
"I will!" said Collins and Finch, in the same breath, both springing to their feet.
"I spoke first," growled Collins.
"I'm the lightest weight, cap," said Finch, eagerly.
"Sh!" said Clay, gravely, "let's see. The moon will be down by 9 o'clock, and that black stallion ought to carry a man to the fort by sun-up. Kirby'll not wait a minute when he hears what's up, and the troops ought to get here by the middle of to-morrow night, anyhow; we can hold out till then, I think. It's our only chance; guess you'd better try it."
"Which one of us?" asked Finch.
"Collins, I reckon; he spoke first."
"Just my luck!" growled Finch, angrily, as he turned away, while Collins smiled triumphantly.
One would have thought, from the aspect of the two men, that the prize won or lost had been some great satisfaction, instead of merely the desperate chance of saving the lives of others, at the risk of his own.
In one of the hollows of the mound, screened from the sight of the Indians, Collins began, an hour before the moon went down, his preparations for his ride. As each ounce of weight would tell in the struggle for life which lay before him, everything not absolutely essential was discarded.
A lariat, looped around the horse's lower jaw, and a saddle blanket strapped tightly on the back, formed the steed's outfit. Pantaloons, light moccasins, and a handkerchief around

the head to keep his long hair from blowing into his eyes, made up the rider's toilet.
"If I get to the fort I can get a jacket and hat from the soldiers; if I can't get there, there'll be less for old Juh to tote," were Collins' reflections.
Into his pocket he slipped a Derringer, saying, "I don't take any chances on being taken alive."
Strips of blankets were tied deftly around the horse's feet, that no chinks of hoof on stone might warn the keen eyed besiegers of his passage; and when the moon was fairly set, Collins led his stallion down the slope of the mound, vaulted upon his back, and saying quietly to Clay, "If the troops ain't here by an hour after moonset, to-morrow night, you may know I am gone under," stole slowly away in the darkness.
Those left behind waited, listening, with anxious hearts, to hear the tumult which should announce that their messenger's flight had been discovered.
Five minutes passed—ten minutes—twenty minutes; Clay had just drawn a long sigh of relief, and was turning away with the remark, "I reckon he's safe by this time," when a flash caught his eye out on the plain. Another and another succeeded; and the report of rifles came to their ears.
"They've seen him! They're after him!" exclaimed Finch; but vainly did the beleaguered watchers listen and strain their eyes for further indications as to the fate of their courier.
Would he outstrip his pursuers? Had he escaped or was he already dead, or a pinioned prisoner, helpless to aid them? These were questions which no one on the mound could answer.
The night dragged by, and another day of thirst and suffering dawned. A feeble groan from Pike, the wounded man, drew Finch's attention. He walked back to where poor Aleck lay, and awkwardly, but tenderly, adjusted his head in an easier position. As he stood looking down upon him he thought of another sick man who once lay delirious in a Crow lodge, and loathsome from head to foot with festering disease.
He remembered, too, who it was that had nursed that sick man through that time of horror, who had stayed by him and watched over him as tenderly as a mother over her child, even when the stoical Indians had fled appalled—who, when the grip of death was broken, had painfully carried him for weary miles upon mile till help was reached; and then, laying down his helpless burden at the post-surgeon's feet, had fallen, senseless, in the middle of the parade ground.
"And I have quarreled with this man—this brother—about a horse!" thought Finch. "Bah! All the horses from the Rio Grande to the Columbia weren't worth one hair on Tom Collins' head! Oh! what a fool—what a fool I've been! Can I ever make it up to Tom for the wrong I've done him?"
The day, with ever-increasing misery, wore away. With mouths too parched for talk the men lay watching at their posts. Aleck had died at noon. Save now and then a plaintive neigh from the thirsty horses, or a distant whoop of derision from the expectant Apaches, scarcely a sound broke the wretched monotony on the mound.
Clay sat and watched the red sun sink behind the distant range. "I, nor none of us, will ever see another sunset," he murmured to himself, "unless Tom got through, and perhaps not even then."
Gradually the darkness descended and night gathered about them; but still, grimly at their places, the frontiersmen lay, well nigh hopeless now, but none the less determined to die fighting to the bitter end.
But what clear, sweet sound was that which suddenly broke on the dull, oppressive stillness of the dry night air? It was—and what a shout rose from these parched throats!—it was a bugle call. Hark! It sounded: "Open order, fours!"
"Draw sabers!"
"Trot! Gallop! Charge!"
Then came flash on flash, and loud hurrahs, blending with wild, ferocious yells and the rumble of charging cavalry. Soon a dark form of a horseman detached itself from the surrounding obscurity and dashed up to the foot of the mound. An anxious voice called out. "Hello! All safe?"
"All safe, thank God!" said Clay, reverently.
"Show a light, then!"
In a moment a fire of dry sage-brush shot up and the light glistened on the bronzed faces and the panting horses of Kirby's troop of dragoons. But in the middle of the group, on a black charger, reeled a swaying figure, supported by a trooper on each side. On his bare breast was a crimson streak.
Rushing down the slope of the mound, Finch reached his side.
"Tom, are you hurt?"
"Killed, I reckon, pard!" he said, faintly, "the redskins have got me this time. Ease me down."
They lifted him down tenderly from the horse and laid him on a blanket on the ground.
"Sam," he whispered.
"Yes, old pard; what is it?"
Finch's arm went tenderly under the dying man's head.
Sam—the mustang's—yours. Don't—hold it—agin me—that I said—I'd ride him. How dark it is. Say—say—good—"
The handclasp loosened, the head fell back, and the quarrel between Sam Finch and Tom Collins, as to who owned the mustang, was over forever.

A VEGETABLE PYTHON.

The Wild Fig Vine Binds Big Trees With Bands as of Iron.

Woe betide the forest giant when he falls into the clutches of the clusia or fig. Its seeds being provided with a pulp, which is very pleasant to the taste of a great number of birds, are carried from tree to tree and deposited on the branches. Here it germinates, the leafy stem rising upward and the roots flowing, as it were, down the trunk until they reach the soil. At first these aerial roots are soft and delicate, with apparently no more power for evil than so many streams of pitch, which they resemble in their slowly flowing motion downward. Here and there they branch, especially if an obstruction is met with, when the stream either changes its course or divides to right and left.
Meanwhile leafy branches have been developed, which push themselves through the canopy above and get into the light, where their growth is enormously accelerated. As this takes place the roots have generally reached the ground and begun to draw sustenance from below to strengthen the whole plant. Then comes a wonderful development. The hitherto soft aerial roots begin to harden and spread wider and wider, throwing out side branches which flow into and amalgamate with each other until the whole tree trunk is bound in a series of irregular living hoops.
The strangler is now ready for its deadly work. The forest giant, like all exogens, must have room to increase in girth, and here he is bound by cords which are stronger than iron bands. Like an athlete, he tries to expand and burst his fetters, and if they were rigid he might succeed. The bark bulges between every interlacing—bulges out, and even tries to overtop, but the monster has taken every precaution against this by making its bands very numerous and wide.
As the tree becomes weaker its leaves begin to fall, and this gives more room for its foe. Soon the strangler expands itself into a great bush almost as large as the mass of branches and foliage it has effaced. If we look carefully around us we see examples of entire obliteration—a clusia or fig, standing on its reticulated hollow pillar, with only a heap of brown humus at its base to show what has become of the trunk which once stood up in all its majesty on that spot.
The Mechlin Cathedral pulpit is regarded as the second finest in the world, the finest having been done by the same artist for the cathedral in Brussels. The writer, who has seen both, while admitting points of superiority in that of Brussels, prefers this, which is in the cathedral at Mechlin. It is made of oak and the figures of Christ and the women are life size. The sounding board is formed by oak leaves twined with those of a grapevine. The stem of the latter rises naturally from the ground at the entrance to the pulpit, which is apparently hewn out of a rock. The preacher stands under the shadow of the leaves, the cross at his right hand. Below him and in front of the pulpit, forming a part of the base, is a horse which has thrown its rider. It looks as though some impious horseman had approached Calvary heedlessly and had been hurled to destruction over a precipice. The explanation of the design is not given by the guide at the cathedral nor in any book, so visitors and regular worshippers are at liberty to interpret it to please themselves.

A Remarkable Pulpit.

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Alliance of Gas and Electricity.

The alliance between gas and electricity is already assuming large proportions in the aspect of one as a means of motive power for the production of the other, says Industries and Iron. A curious and somewhat unexpected application of electricity as an assistant to gas in its turn is afforded by the patent recently taken out by the Societe Hermes, of Stockholm, for simultaneously lighting ranges of gas burners by the electric current. In addition to its application to the ordinary fish-tail burner, the system is specially adapted for the ignition of the Auer incandescent light. It has received a practical exemplification at Leipzig, but as its working appears to involve a great number of separate batteries whenever any considerable distance is to be covered, it does not seem probable that the system will attain any considerable practical value.

Elephants Block a Train.

A railway train on the Darjeeling line in India was recently stopped by an unusual obstacle—a herd of wild elephants. The beasts would not stir from the rails, disdaining to be frightened by the whistle, and the driver was obliged to back the train out of their way. When at last they left the passage free, and the train ran swiftly past, one of the biggest elephants tore after it, trying to charge the carriages.

Walking Backward.

Walking backward is the latest pedestrian feat for a wager. A young Belgian recently walked from Antwerp, Belgium, to Brussels in two days, going backward the whole time. Practice made him progress as rapidly as by the ordinary mode of walking, but he was obliged to wear special shoes, with a kind of heel underneath the toe.

Two Farmers and a Wildcat.

"Nate" Bowen and W. O. Curtis, farmers, living just over the State line in Pennsylvania, eight miles from Deposit, N. Y., had an exciting adventure with a wildcat. Bowen is a good shot and in the winter does a good deal of hunting. Two wildcats were seen by him one day recently, and he succeeded in killing the female, the male getting away, the dogs running it into its den, a cave in a ledge of rocks. Bowen set a fox trap and found it smashed the next morning with plenty of yellow hair and blood on it, showing that the beast had had a struggle to get free. With Curtis he next set a bear trap, the jaws of which were strong enough to cut the cat's legs off almost. Going to the place the next morning early they missed the trap, and investigation showed that the cat had dragged it far back into the darkest corner of its cave.
Neither of Bowen's hounds could be coaxed to go down into the hole. Curtis, armed with a shotgun, said "he'd be blown" if he was going to give up the fight like that, and he let himself down into the cave. All he could see were two big gleaming eyes in the darkness. With as good an aim as possible he fired at the eyes. He was greeted by a savage snarl and a rattling of the trap as the animal retreated further back into the den. He climbed out in a hurry. Bowen then said he would "tackle the varmint," and he went down into the cave armed with a self-acting revolver. He was creeping toward the back part of the cave when he heard the screech of the cat and the jingling of the trap as the wounded beast flew at him. He fired, and luckily the shot took effect, the cat falling dead at his feet. The animal weighed nearly fifty pounds, and was one of the largest that had been seen in Northern Pennsylvania for years. There is a bounty of \$2 on wild cats, and the skin is worth a few dollars. This is the season of the year when they are most hungry and savage, and Bowen ran a great risk in killing the cat as he did.

Easter Island.

Far away in the Pacific Ocean lies a lonely volcanic island, which is called Easter Island from the fact that it was discovered on Easter day, 1722, by a navigator named Roggervan, a Dutch Admiral. Its real name is Rapa-Nui, and its Polynesian inhabitants are fast dying out. Comparatively few explorers have visited it, and, contrary to the joyous spring name it has, is a deserted place.
What makes Easter Island of interest are the numbers of curious colossal stone heads and busts, called Moai, which abound there, evidently the work of the natives hundreds of years ago. A few of these are erect, but many have fallen.
The legend says that King Tukulihu settled in Rapa-Nui and retired into a cave where he carved and cut all the gigantic heads, which removed themselves to their present position on the island.
When he became old, he did not die, but was turned into a butterfly, which is called in that country by his name.
Tukulihu used to search for eggs in the nests of the sea birds, and when he lost his human form the chief, who wished to succeed him, agreed to search for a certain number of eggs, and the first to collect them was appointed King. It seems singular that eggs without any special significance should have been so important on Easter Island.

New Way to Make Glass Pipe.

A new method of manufacturing glass pipe has been discovered which promises to revolutionize that industry. It has hitherto been found impossible to mold large glass tubes of any great length, because the glass would cool while running into the mold, and the structure of the tube was not homogeneous. The new method consists of using a mold with a movable piston. The piston is just enough smaller than the outer shell of the mold to allow for the thickness of the tube to be made. The piston is placed at the bottom of the mold, and as the molten glass is poured in the piston is forced upward by hydraulic pressure. Pipes are made by this process in sections six feet long and are used for sewers and water pipes.

"The Man That Eats Dog."

An unusual case came before the courts of Pittsburgh the other day when Sherman Zimmerly was arrested on the charge of stealing, killing and eating a 7 months old bull pup, the property of a neighbor. Zimmerly readily admitted that he and his wife had killed and eaten eighteen dogs in the last few months and said that bull pup enticed and breaded made a delicious dish, while large wooly dogs they esteemed far superior to pork. He denied, however, that he had killed the pup in question and offered to prove it by showing the dog meat which he had slung down at home. Zimmerly is known to the whole neighborhood as "the man that eats dog."

"Hear Frost Glass."

A new sort of ornamental glass is now made in Paris by B. M. Bay, which he calls by the name of hear frost glass, "verre givre," from the pattern upon it, which resembles the feathery forms traced by frost on the inside of windows in cold weather. The process of making the glass is simple.

Ohio's Daniel Boone.

What Daniel Boone was to Kentucky Isaac Williams was to Ohio—a pioneer, a great Indian fighter, a forerunner of civilization. His fame is not so widespread as Boone's, but in Ohio, where he is known, his memory is very respectfully regarded. His wife, Rebecca, was a great pioneer, too, and lies buried alongside of her husband under a great oak on a knoll overlooking the Ohio River, near Williamstown. She had a sentiment about where her grave should be that was akin to R. L. Stevenson's. She declined the hospitalities of the Williamstown Cemetery, and chose to be buried on the hillside where she still lies, for she said, "I don't want to be crowded, and I don't want to be jostled on the day of Resurrection."
Mr. James Creelman, war correspondent, who has been exploring Ohio in search of material for a historical novel which he is engaged in writing, went to see the graves of Rebecca and Isaac the other day. He reports that the bones of the pioneers are likely to be moved soon to Marietta, and reburied near Commodore Whipple and other eighteenth century celebrities. At Marietta the Williamses will get a monument, which, of course, they deserve. All the same, sentimental people will prefer to think of them as still resting on the hill of Rebecca's choice, and calmly counting on an unjust resurrection.

A Cat-and-Pigeon Fight.

It is not often that a cat with its fighting propensities is worsted in a battle with pigeons, especially as the latter are known for their timidity, but Freddie Gearhart, of Lock Haven, Penn., has a member of the feline tribe that is somewhat sadder and wiser than it was a few days ago. On Friday morning Freddie, as is his daily custom, threw the feed for his pet pigeon in the stable. His pigeon, with a number of other pigeons in the neighborhood, began picking up the feed. Suddenly a pet cat, nearly grown, of the owner of the pigeon, ran into the stable and pounced on his master's bird, taking it by the back of the neck. Immediately there was a scrimmage. Instead of the other pigeons flying away from the intruder, they attacked the cat, picking at it with their bills and striking it with vigorous blows with their wings. Fur and feathers flew for a few seconds, but the cat soon realized that it was overpowered and beat a hasty retreat up the garden walk. When it arrived at the house it made a jump for the window sill, but in its exhausted condition it miscalculated the distance and fell through the open door to the cellar below. The pet pigeon was not seriously injured.

Photography in the Harom.

The modern Turk has, in a quiet way, grown prodigiously fond of photography, said a lady who acts as the manageress of one of the greatest photographic establishments in London. I was recently in the employment of a relation at Constantinople, and I had the honor of photographing some fifty of the wives and daughters of the present Sultan. These ladies are very ordinary ones indeed, for the most part, to what your imagination might picture, and all of them are dressed in the latest Parisian fashions, that is, for photographic purposes. All the same, one or two of the Sultan's daughters are very beautiful girls, and have been taught and educated by Miss Mumford and other English governesses. They showed the most childish delight in being photographed.

I may say here that photography is acting as a social force in Turkey, for a young man who wishes to take to himself a wife need no longer trust absolutely to the report of his female friends alone, as he once had to do, for the photograph of the lady is now shown to him. And the women, too, can now, without violating the strict Turkish law in such matters, send their photographs about in order to create an impression.

Beating the Slot Machine.

A New York newsboy has succeeded in beating the penny-in-the-slot machine. By mistake he took a Dutch Guiana cent from a customer. He was disgusted; it was worth a great deal less than a cent. As a matter of fact, these Dutch cents run about 400 to our American silver dollar. He tried it in a penny-slot chewing gum machine. It worked like a real United States cent. He told all his comrades; and there was a large investment in Dutch cents. One money changer did a rattling business and made a profit. The boys could not afford to buy a dollar's worth at a time, so he sold the coins at the rate of three for a cent. The astounding number of Dutch cents found in the boxes of the machines most patronized by the newsboys led to a discovery of the traffic in the coins. But there is no help for it. If the machines are willing to trade with the boys and lose three-quarters of a cent on every deal, the proprietor must discharge the boys. He cannot punish the boys.

Cloth of Down of Fowl.

A new kind of cloth is being made in Lyons from the down of hens, ducks and geese. Seven hundred and fifty grains of feathers make rather more than a square yard of light and very warm water proof cloth.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 9.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Easily the largest and best store in town, and the only

MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE

IN CENTRE COUNTY.

BEST IN DRESS GOODS.—The famous "Botany" Fabrics and "Gold Medal" Black Dress Goods set the pace for this Department, and U will find them nowhere else in Bellefonte.

BEST IN LININGS.—Our New York correspondent says, "We will make the Racket Lining Department A. 1."

BEST IN SILKS.—Exclusive styles, direct from manufacturer.

BEST IN HOSIERY.—Hermesdorf Dye only in fine Nos.

BEST IN EVERYTHING that makes a store interesting.

KOM AND C.

G. R. SPIGELMYER, JR.
SHEM SPIGELMYER, JR.
Bellefonte, Pa.

THE CENTENNIAL

Is Approaching.

Of course you are all coming. But prior to that you may need a little preparation in the way of new dresses and waists. Therefore this week we will show you something beautiful in PARIS PLISSE at only 8c per yd. Makes handsome waists. Others sell it at 10c.

Bargain Lot of Dimities, Percals, and Jackonats.

Regular price, 12 1-2c, our bargain price, 9c.

Children's Lace Caps, 15c up to \$1.00.

Our Lace Curtains are moving rapidly, come before the prettiest ones are selected.

Always Bargains In Some Department.

Come and be convinced.....

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade,
Two doors from postoffice.

Bellefonte.

Special.

It is seldom that the trade that seeks Bellefonte markets has the advantage of such a mark down sale as Lyon & Co. are advertising in another column on this page. It will pay you to look it up.

PERSONAL.

—Samuel Kreamer spent Sunday among relatives at Lewisburg.

—Clevan Dinges, of Williamsport, was a pleasant caller with us.

—W. A. McClenathan, of Milroy, will make a summer's stay on a farm near this place.

—John Smith, of Smith & Co., of Spring Mills, gave us a call and says they have a brisk trade in furniture.

—Landlord Keller and wife, of the Haag hotel, Bellefonte, were visiting friends on this side last Sunday.

—Our friend M. L. Rishel, Gregg township's efficient Justice, was in our town several times of late transacting business.

—David Boozer has been under the weather for several days from a complication caused by contracting a bad cold.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bower and Mr. and Mrs. Achenbach of Bellefonte made a carriage trip to our town Sunday afternoon.

—D. J. Meyer is at present down in Maryland buying cattle to stock his farm near Linden Hall. He expects to be away for several weeks.

—Witmer and James Smith, of Williamsport, came up Saturday and spent Sunday with their parents here, returning Monday afternoon.

—Miss Grace Cassidy, of Canton, Ohio, is visiting at the home of her friend, Mrs. W. W. Bayard, at Centre Hill. Miss Cassidy is a daughter of Mr. R. A. Cassidy, who is well-known to the citizens of the valley, and is an accomplished and vivacious young lady.

—Among the fishermen who whipped Spring creek all through the rain, on Tuesday morning, we noticed merchant Simon Harper, of Centre Hall. He didn't seem to mind the water that went running down the back of his neck at all until he realized that there weren't many fish in the stream for him. The last we saw of Simon he was shaking himself under the awning at the always interesting end of the Bush House, and had we not known him so well we would surely have concluded, that being wet every place else, he had made up his mind to "wet his whistle" too. He did catch one trout about a foot long.—*Watchman.*

MEMORIAL DAY.

The G. A. R. Have Perfected Arrangements for Observing the Day.

The Samuel Shannon Post, G. A. R. met in their Post room last Saturday afternoon to perfect arrangements for properly observing Memorial Day, the 30th inst.

The Post has its membership made up from surrounding towns in the valley, and on Memorial Day must decorate in many different cemeteries in order to do honor to all the heroes who have answered the last call.

At Farmers Mills the services will be held at 9.30 o'clock in the morning, and at the Georges Valley cemetery at 3.30 in the afternoon.

Spring Mills will decorate at 5.30 in the evening. The Potters Mills band will be present at these ceremonies to furnish the music.

Able speakers will be present to deliver addresses suitable for the occasion, and a committee of the G. A. R. has been appointed to secure them.

At Centre Hall the services will be held in the evening, and the ceremony promises to be more elaborate and impressive than usual.

The Memorial sermon for the benefit of the G. A. R., will be delivered by Rev. Rearick, in the Lutheran church, on Sunday, May 26th, at 2.30 p. m. The Post will attend in a body.

Aged Persons.

John Mitterling is one of Potter township's most aged men, and belongs to that noble class whose word was as good as his bond, and ever industrious, honest to a penny. He is now in his 88 year but not in the best of health.

David Stewart, of Boalsburg, is another old landmark in the ranks of our people. He is in his 83 year in a life of usefulness and as a good citizen, and in good enough health to reach the 90ties.

Mrs. Wm. Harter, of Aaronsburg, aged 81, is laid up of an attack of rheumatism.

A Ghostly Tale.

We sympathize with some of the young people of Fillmore says the *Magnet*. One night recently they were watching in the same room with a corpse. At the mysterious hour of midnight a lady of the family, who was supposed to be sound asleep, took a notion to come down to see if all was right. She did so, and suddenly appeared before the company in her white night clothes. The effect was electrical. Each separate and distinct hair on the several heads stood as erect as on the back of a porcupine, and several shrieks and shouts almost resurrected the real corpse.

Goes to Rome.

Bishop McGovern, formerly a priest residing in Bellefonte, but now a Bishop of this diocese resident at Harrisburg, will sail for Rome on May 18, intending to visit the Pope. The REPORTER enjoyed the friendship of this eminent personage, who for a number of years after he left this county was a regular reader of this journal. We wish him a safe journey and a most pleasant visit with his holiness, the Pope.

All Wind, all Wind.

A certain lady was seen walking sideways out of a store in town yesterday. The sleeves of her dress were so large that the doorway was not wide enough to let her pass out.

It is supposed ladies will need no fans this summer, they need only tap a sleeve and get all the wind needed.

Get a Sweet Bite.

Edward B. Rankin, of Bellefonte, has been appointed to a clerkship in the insurance department at Harrisburg.

Lieutenant Colonel Amos Mullen, of Bellefonte, has been placed on the roll of retired officers of the National Guard.

An Important Case Settled.

The case of Mrs. Peters vs. the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad company was settled last week without going to trial, the company agreeing to pay the plaintiff \$5,500, the costs and doctor's bill. Mrs. Peters had sued for \$20,000 damages for injuries received at Snow Shoe intersection by being struck by the pay train about one year ago.

Rise in Beef.

Beef has taken a jump along with the other cereals, and we are now paying three cents a pound more than before. This rise will be seriously felt by all meat eaters, and will amount to a nice little pile in a year.

Indications Good.

There is every indication of an immense fruit crop this year. The trees are heavily laden with blossoms, and will bear most prolifically if nothing intervenes in the mean while.

—Read Lyon & Co's great spring opening on page five of the REPORTER. They offer some extraordinary bargains in all departments of their store. Their stock is larger than any in this part of the state, and a dollar invested there brings returns.

—A new spring suit from Lewins, Bellefonte, is the proper thing now in clothing.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, \$1.50

MALICIOUS WORK.

Some Miscreant Cuts a Buggy and Harness to Pieces.

Tuesday morning when Squire Houseman, of Colyer, went to his barn he found that some person during the previous night had severed both shafts from his buggy, sawed several spokes out of each wheel, cut the top into shreds and otherwise damaged the buggy to the extent of its being almost worthless.

The buggy was a good one and is now ready for the scrap heap. A short distance from the Squire's home lives David Young. Evidently the same person had a small spite to eke out upon David and paid him a visit too. A set of harness was cut into shreds and rendered almost entirely worthless.

The Squire was hoppin' mad and he hustled around for evidence to discover the person who did the malicious work. Circumstances strongly pointed to Abram Holdeman, a victim of St. Vitus dance, and on Tuesday a warrant was sworn out before Justice Reesman for the arrest of Holdeman. Constable Swabb arrested him on Wednesday morning, and the accused gave bonds for his appearance for a hearing next Saturday.

Send it Early.

Occasionally the REPORTER is the recipient of communications of deaths, weddings, etc., which occur several weeks previous to the date of their receipt at this office, and it is impossible for us to take up the space of our columns with happenings which have been already forgotten. If the occurrence is worthy of publication it should be sent in at once, and not delayed for several weeks, as was recently the case with several we received and could not publish in consequence.

Scarlet Fever.

In many sections of the valley this spring, scarlet fever has broken out, and many have been down with the dreaded disease. Spring Mills and Penn Hall have had a number of cases, while Centre Hall, with its usual healthy climate, has been afflicted somewhat too, and there have been several cases. No deaths fortunately resulted, and the disease has about abated, owing to the admirable manner in which it was treated by the afflicted parties.

Will Resume Operations.

On next Monday Valentine and Co's furnace at Bellefonte will be put in operation. The iron trade is looking up and during the last week or ten days the company has been sending out a large amount of iron. The managers feel confident that the improvement in the price of iron has come to stay, and thus the furnace kept in operation, making one hundred tons of iron in a day. The ore banks which have been in operation during the winter will be kept going during the summer.

73rd Church Anniversary.

The First Baptist church at Milesburg, has decided to hold the seventy-third anniversary of the church organization on the 18th of August, 1895. The services will be held eight days, beginning on Thursday, the 15th, and closing on Thursday, the 23d. An invitation will be extended to all the old living pastors within reach, as well as to the neighboring Baptist ministers and the town clergy to take part in the festivities.

Officers Elected.

At the annual election of the Centre Hall Water Co. on Monday evening, the following officers and directors were chosen: President, Fred. Kurtz; Treasurer, J. D. Murray; Sec'y, D. F. Luse. Directors: J. D. Murry, John Spangler, Chas. Arney, D. F. Luse, F. Kurtz, Jr.

Religious Services.

Rev. Davis, of the Theological Seminary, of Allegheny, will preach in the Presbyterian church at Spring Mills, on Sunday, May 12th, at 10 a. m., and at Centre Hall same day at 2.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 1.30 p. m.

The 3rd Lecture.

Ira C. Mitchell, Esq., will deliver his third and last lecture in the Evangelical church, of this place, next Sunday evening, upon topics as heretofore announced.

Whales Here Too.

A dead 70-foot whale was found off the Massachusetts coast last week. That's nothing—a fellow in Centre Hall gets a whalin about once a week.

Will Hold a Festival.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Reformed church will hold a festival on the evening of Decoration Day, May 30th.

RAINFALL FOR MAY.

registered by the Reporter's gauge. Wednesday night, 8th, 1-8 inch.

—You can save \$5 on every \$10 purchase you make at our store. We have received a big stock of spring goods, and they are exceptionally cheap.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

Figured China Silks, 20c. a yard. Striped Wash Silks, 30c. a yard. Lyon & Co,

DIED AT BELLEFONTE.

Lowell Meyers Succumbs to Blood Poisoning on Wednesday.

The death of Lowell Meyers occurred on Wednesday morning at the home of his family, in Bellefonte, from blood poisoning, after a long illness.

Lowell was troubled about two years ago with an affection of the left wrist. At first it was diagnosed as rheumatism, and treated accordingly. However the affected arm did not respond to the treatment, and Lowell went to the hospital at Williamsport where he underwent treatment for about two months, and returned home much improved.

His convalescence was not permanent, and the arm gradually grew worse again. He was incapacitated from labor and suffered much pain, and the arm finally became so painful that he was confined to his bed. Blood poisoning set in and death speedily followed. For years Lowell lived in the mountain west of Centre Hall, but last spring the family removed to Bellefonte.

Lowell was a noted singer, having much musical ability, he was in demand at all musical conventions throughout the county. He was aged about forty-five years and leaves a wife and several children.

Foster on the Weather.

My last bulletin gave forecast of the storm waves to cross the continent from 5th to 8th and 10th to 14th. The next will reach the Pacific coast about the 14th cross the west of the Rockies country by close of 15th, great central valleys 16th to 18th and eastern states 19th. This disturbance will bring some of the heaviest rains of the month, but these rains will not generally occur where most needed. The tendency will be decidedly toward too much rain in the southeastern states and a deficiency toward the northwest. Warm waves will cross the west of Rockies country about 14th, great central valleys 16th and eastern states 18th. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about 17th, great central valleys 19th and eastern states 21st.

Adapted from the Russian Method.

Although Governor Beaver refuses to divulge any information regarding the new process for tinning black sheets, the inventor, his partner, has not been so silent. The inventor is William Rogers, of Leeburg. He secretly obtained the Russian method of iron-making, and, learning why it did not rust, has been applying his knowledge toward a new process of making tin plate. All oxidation is prevented by hammering.—*Centre Democrat.*

Have Accepted Calls.

Rev. D. J. Mitterling, a native of Potter township, late pastor of the Lagrange, Ind., Presbyterian church, has moved to Coleman, Mich., where he accepted a call from the First Presbyterian church.

Rev. Hoshour, of the Bellefonte Lutheran charge, we are informed has accepted a call from another charge.

The Presbyterian congregation of Centre Hall, we are told will extend a call to a theological student as a supply for a few months.

Rain Storm.

The eastern end of this valley and of Miles township were treated to a fierce rain storm last Saturday afternoon. The people down that way were very glad for the rain, but would have preferred less wind as some of the fences were left in bad shape.

Tuesday evening there was another heavy rain down that way, it skipped us however, like the one on Saturday.

Dear Fishing.

Centre county and all other illegal fishermen take warning, over in Huntingdon county last week, Fish Warden Graffius caused the arrest of John Varnes, Blem Pope and Henry Ziellus for fishing with a dip net. Squire Edwards fined Pope and Varnes \$100 and \$5 respectively.

Fair Project Dead.

We have it upon good authority that the project for a new county fair is defunct. What killed it was the asking of enormous prices for the land suited for a fair ground, as the underlaid with gold. Well, the pie-nie and fair at this place is big enough to hold and amuse all.

Trout Go for Bait.

Trout fishermen in this and other counties have found the speckled beauties indifferent as to the fly and have mostly been caught by using bait, this spring, which is a singular change of notion—but its no body's business anyhow, but the trout's.

Communion.

The Lord's Supper will be administered in the Lutheran church, of this place, on Sunday morning, 19; preparatory services on Saturday afternoon previous.

—You will want a new suit. You want it cheap and good, as well as of the latest cut. Lewins, Bellefonte, can accommodate you in every particular, and is bound to please.

—Save 30 per cent. and buy your Merchandise from—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

Centennials—Bellefonte and Williamsport Will Have a Time.

This part of our state will have two local centennials on a big scale. Bellefonte will celebrate her centennial in June, taking at least two days for it and is making every needed preparation for a first class affair in parades, games, fireworks, and other affairs of interest to make it worthwhile for people from a distance to attend and get a great deal of enjoyment at very little expense. The REPORTER was one of the earliest papers to advise a Bellefonte Centennial, and now since the citizens of that first-class town—that never does anything on a three-cent scale—have taken the matter in hand with a will that promises success, we desire to urge all outside moral support that can be given and which we believe is due the citizens of our county seat. Bellefonte is the main local market for the farmers of our county. Many of the business and professional men of the town are the sons of these vallies, and courtesy will not be wanting from us when the time arrives to have their big celebration—the biggest affair yet had in the county. Good committees have been appointed, the citizens are backing them nobly, the work is well mapped out and it is going to be a success.

Williamsport is also making preparations for a Centennial on a large scale and to last about a week. Success to our friends over there, "the garden of the state."

Miffin Co. Deaths.

April 15, Jane, widow of Hugh Conley, aged 80 years and 6 months.

In Lewistown, April 21, Isabella, widow of R. H. McClintic, aged 72 y.

In Lewistown, April 23, Eliphas S. Wian, aged 43 years.

Your Time is Up.

Harry Curtin voted in favor of pensioning the Judges. He was not elected by the people of Centre county for any such purpose.

Harry Curtin, your time is up.

Lutheran Synod.

The Susquehanna synod of the Lutheran church will meet in Sunbury on May 7, and will be in session until May 13.

Wanted, at Lyon & Co's store, Bellefonte, 50,000 lbs. of Wool.

—Every well-dressed young man gets his clothing and gents' furnishing at Lewins, Bellefonte.

Your Shoe Bill

Is a big item of your expense. You can

Reduce It

By trading with us. From baby to grandpa can find suitable

Footwear

Here. We have all sizes, all styles, all prices —for all people. A very

Special Thing

Is our Ladies' Button and Lace.

Mingle's Shoe Store.

BELLEFONTE.

MONEY ROOM....

....MONEY ROOM

The Dollar of Our Fore-Fathers Has become the Dime of Today.

We have many wonderful bargains—for example a \$2 Cravenette 60 in. wide, now \$1.25. Five yds. ample to make a dress. Grandest Cape material made. Perfectly waterproof.

52 in. Dress Cloth for Capes and Dresses. Was last season's 75c quality, now 48c. 2 yds. plenty for a cape, 96c, and 5 yds. for a dress, \$2.40. Always holds its color.

Table Oil Cloth, 12 1-2 and 15c. Buttermilk Soap, 7c. Lancaster Gingham, 5c.

GARMANS.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE GLOBE.

MaKers of Low Prices And Terrors To All Competitors.

"Imitation Is the Sincerest Flattery."

The very fact that our competitors are endeavoring to imitate our style of doing business, assures us we are on the right road.

Think of it! Business houses that have been doing business here for ten, twenty and thirty years have awakened to the fact that they are on the wrong road, and are trying to follow our lead.

Scarcely one month in trade and the old merchants that have been here a lifetime tacitly acknowledge our supremacy by quietly trying to imitate our way of doing business. The only way to do business now-a-days in the "One Price System," is

One Price To All and That the Very Lowest.

Everything in our store is marked in PLAIN FIGURES, and you will get an honest dollar's worth of goods for every dollar you leave with us.

Our Great Linen Sale Will Begin Tomorrow.

We want you to come in and look at these goods and examine our prices, and you will honestly say you never saw goods as low by twenty-five per cent. as we are offering them.

Turkey Red Damask,
Fast Color,
Worth 30c, now 17c.

Turkey Red Damask,
30c, actually worth 50c.

Linen Napkins,
Worth \$1.00, now 69c.

Linen Napkins,
\$1.50 Quality, now 88c.

Linen Napkins,
\$2.35 Quality, now \$1.50.

Checked Napkins,
60c Quality, now 39c.

Unbleached Table Linen,
Good Quality, worth 25c,
We are selling for 19c.

Unbleached Table Linen,
Worth 37c, now 27c.

Extra Quality Table Linen,
Worth 50c, now 36c.

Table Linen,
68 inches wide,
Regular price, 75c, now 55c.

Better qualities at 73cts, 85cts, 98cts and \$1.25, all worth fully 25 per cent. more than we ask for them.

We will sell you Towels and Crashes equally low. When in our store please ask to see our extra long Towel we are selling two for 25c. It is a daisy.

No question about it. It is a cold, hard, business fact that now is the time to buy Table Linens.

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT IS BOOMING.

We are actually selling more Hats than all the other stores in Bellefonte together. We do better work and sell cheaper.

Business Building Prices Rule at the Globe.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, Pa.